

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 25th March 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

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| Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman. | Kruppuswami, Mr. J. |
| Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad. | Mahmud Schaannad Sahib Bahadur. |
| Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Subharayan, The hon. Dr. P. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | Mallayya, Dr. B. S. |
| Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K. | Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. |
| Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P. Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C. |
| Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V. Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E. Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Foulkes, Mr. R. Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. Gopala Menon, Mr. C. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. Hearson, Mr. H. F. P. Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr. James, Mr. F. E. John, M.F. V. Ch. Karant, Mr. K. R. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Jah Sabib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. | Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad. |
| Koti Reddi, Mr. K. Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu). | Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Ramau, Mr. |
| Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.). Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major, S. A. Narayana Raja, Mr. D. Narayanan Nambadripad, Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R. Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K. Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. Ramjee Rao, Mr. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. R. J. C. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr. Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S. Shetty, Mr. A. B. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K. Siva Raj, Mr. N. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S. Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H. Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Swami, Mr. K. V. R. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C. Thomas, Mr. Daniel. Tulasiram, Mr. L. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. |

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PRESENT—cont.

Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatrangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
 Wood, Mr. C. E.
 Wright, Mr. W. O.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa
 Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).

Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramaohandra
 Mardaraja Deo).
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja
 Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao
 Bahadur Garu).
 Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvannatha
 Sevaga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).
 Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubra-
 maniya Thevar Thirthapathi).

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Administration Reports

*Administration reports under the hon. the Minister for Education and
 Local Self-Government.*

* 1841 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Educa-
 tion and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing—

(a) the administration reports of the several departments under his
 control for the years 1927–28 and 1928–29 ;

(b) the months in which they were published with reviews ; and

(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to
 place them before the public at an early date ?

A.—(i) (a) & (b) A statement * is appended. Reports for 1928–29 are
 due only after the close of March 1929.

(ii) In order to reduce delay in the publication of departmental
 administration reports which are reviewed and placed on
 Editors' Table, the Government have issued orders that the
 reports should, after such preliminary scrutiny in the
 Secretariat, as may be found necessary, be published in
 advance of the reviews thereon. Every endeavour is being
 made to get the reports reviewed and published as expediti-
 ously as possible.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister
 to page 12 of the list and know why the Municipal General Review and
 Local Boards General Review have not been published ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" They are being considered and will be
 published shortly."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire why so much time is taken to
 consider the report ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Government have to examine the
 reports ; the reviews have got to be prepared and the reports published."

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Education

Reversion of some senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools who are not B.A., L.T.'s.

* 1842 Q.—**MR. A. KALESWARA RAO**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Deputy Inspectors of Schools who were not B.A., L.T.'s but who were otherwise qualified and considered fit to work as such were drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by the time the Government Order classifying Deputy Inspectors as senior and junior was put into force, i.e., till July 1926;

(b) how many of them have been exempted from the senior grade tests and confirmed as senior Deputy Inspectors;

(c) how many of them have been reverted to posts on lower salaries than Rs. 75; and

(d) whether the Government intend to consider the cases of the latter persons also and make them senior Deputy Inspectors as they were also drawing the salaries of the senior grade by July 1926?

A.—(a) to (d) A report has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

Libraries in private colleges.

* 1843 Q.—**MR. K. V. R. SWAMI**: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the book value of the libraries in private colleges to which education grants are made by the Government;

(b) whether any portion of such grant is earmarked for library;

(c) whether Government have any policy with regard to the aid given to these libraries; and

(d) if so, what that policy is?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) to (d) Grants for the purchase of books for libraries in aided colleges are sanctioned under the rules in Chapter IX of the Grant-in-aid Code.

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in making these grants, the value of the books in the library and the use to which the library is put will be taken into consideration?"

The hon. **DR. P. SUBBARAYAN**:—"I believe they are being taken into consideration."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"If it is so, may I know whether the Government would find out the value of the books in the library?"

The hon. **DR. P. SUBBARAYAN**:—"We give grants-in-aid under Chapter IX of the Grant-in-aid Code."

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"That is not my question. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government would take into consideration the value of the books already available in the libraries?"

The hon. **DR. P. SUBBARAYAN**:—"We do not have any information regarding the value of the books."

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Pay of the lady specialist in physical instruction.

* 1844 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state why is the present high rate of pay paid to the lady specialist in physical instruction?

A.—The pay of the post has been fixed with reference to the qualifications required of the holder thereof and the responsibilities attached thereto.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“ May I know what the special qualifications of this special officer are ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ She is qualified for giving physical instruction.”

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“ May I know her pay ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Notice, Sir.”

Number of books in the Tanjore Palace library.

* 1845 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of printed books in the Tanjore Palace library under different languages ;

(b) the number of manuscript books under the same headings ;

(c) the average number lent out ;

(d) the average daily number of readers ; and

(e) under whose control the library is ?

A.—(a) & (b) There is no information as to the number of *printed* books in the library. According to a special report furnished by the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools who visited the library in 1925 and 1926 in connexion with a scheme for the cataloguing of the manuscripts in the library, there were in the library about 23,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, 5,000 in Marathi and 4,000 in Telugu, besides a few miscellaneous manuscripts. The annual reports on the library show that about 855 manuscripts and books have been added since.

(c) & (d) The information is not available. The reports show that the manuscripts and works consulted during the three years ending 31st March 1928 numbered 3,208, 3,934 and 3,300 respectively.

(e) The library is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and is managed by a committee.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—“ May I know what is the grant that is given every year to this library ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Notice, Sir.”

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Local Boards

Lease of steamer 'Nell'

* 1846 Q.—Mr. J. BHEEMAYYA : With reference to the appendix to the answer to question No. 483 answered on 23rd March 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information from the District Board, West Godavari, regarding the steps they have taken to ensure the safety of the lives of the passengers of the steamer 'Nell,' the boiler of which was reported to have been unfit for use in paragraph 5 of the letter R.C. No. 560, dated 4th May 1926, from the District Board President, and lay it on the table of the House;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to ascertain from the District Board how many persons offered to pay large sums to the District Board for granting them the lease of the steamer 'Nell' before and after it passed its resolution No. 450, dated 25th September 1925, who and how much, and lay that information on the table of the House; and

(c) why paragraphs 6 and 7 of the letter from the President, District Board, Kistna, R.C. No. 560/Pet. D.B. of 1925, dated 4th May 1926, were omitted and whether they also will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The boiler is reported to be in good condition and to have been inspected every year by the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Madras.

(b) The following persons offered the amounts noted against them :—

	RS.	
Achanta Venkata Narasimham of		
Achanta	3,000	per year.
Racherla Venkata Krishna Rao of		
Kovvur	3,600	}
	to 4,000	
Atkuri Satya Raja Gopalam of Narsapur	2,400	"
Alluri Suryanarayanaraju and Datla Ramaraju of Chintalapalli, Razole taluk	2,550	"
Racharnalla Suryaprakasa Rao and Chodisetty Venkataratnam of East Godavari district	4,000	}
	to 5,000	

(c) The paragraphs were omitted as they were not relevant and the Government see no necessity to place them now on the table.

Number of polling stations in the Bellary and Adoni Taluk Boards.

* 1847 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages or the area for which according to the instructions, if any, of the Government there should be at least one polling station for the election of members to (i) Legislative Council; (ii) Taluk Board; and (iii) Temple Committees; and

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(b) (i) the number of villages in each of the firkas comprised in the Bellary and Adoni Taluk Board areas; (ii) the number of polling stations fixed by the president of each taluk board in connexion with the election of members to it; and (iii) the number of villages allotted for each of the polling stations?

A.—(a) (i) There is no fixed number of villages or specified area for which at least one polling station should be opened. The criterion in fixing such stations is the convenience of the electors. As a guide, Collectors and Returning Officers have been instructed to consider the desirability of opening additional polling stations where villages lie outside a five-mile radius from the station to which they are allotted under the existing distribution.

(ii) The Government have not issued any instructions on the point. Under the rules for the election of members of taluk boards, polling stations are fixed by presidents of taluk boards.

(iii) There should be at least one polling station for each Revenue Inspector's firka.

(b) (i) to (iii) A statement^a furnishing the information is appended.

Administration Reports

Administration reports under the hon. the Minister for Public Health.

* 1848 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing—

(a) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29;

(b) the months in which they were published with reviews; and

(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an early date?

A.—(i) (a) & (b) A statement^b is appended. Reports for 1928-29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No 1841.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know why there is so much delay in supplying Members of Legislative Councils with copies of these reports even after their publication?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I think that Members of the Legislative Council are supplied with these reports as soon as possible."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The reviews on these reports appear in the papers earlier and we Members do not receive copies for some 10 or 12 days afterwards. May I know whether the Government cannot take steps to supply them to us quicker?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I shall see that hon. Members get these reports at the same time as the Newspaper Press."

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 782-783 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 783 infra.

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Administration reports under the hon. the Minister for Development.

* 1849 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

- (i) to place before the Council a statement showing—
 - (a) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927–28 and 1928–29;
 - (b) the months in which they were published with reviews; and
- (ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an early date?

A.—(i) (a) & (b) A statement^a is appended. Reports for 1928–29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1841.

Agriculture

Work done by the Principal, Agricultural College.

* 1850 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether under the rules the Principal, Agricultural College, has to deliver every term a course of lectures in his own particular subject and another course co-ordinating the subjects dealt with in the term by other lectures;

(b) how many lectures were under the above rules delivered by the present Principal, the total number of hours spent by him on these lectures and the classes to which and the dates on which these lectures were delivered; and

(c) whether steps will be taken to replace men on the teaching staff of the college who do not possess any academical qualifications by men with such qualifications?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The present Principal took charge on the 14th May 1927. In the academic year 1927–28 he was teaching Botany to Class I during the first two terms—June to September and October to December. In December, Teaching and Research were separated and in the third term January to March the Assistant Lecturing Botanist became full time lecturer in Botany and the bulk of the teaching in that subject was transferred to him. The Principal delivered to the final year students four special lectures on Horticulture of 2 hours' duration each on 2nd, 4th, 7th and 9th February 1928. As in the last year the special lectures will be delivered by him this year from 14th March.

Since he took over, he has been exercising closer supervision over teaching of all the three classes. He is unable to deliver co-ordinating lectures as he has no time to do so, as he was also obliged to be in full charge of the post of Systematic Botanist.

(c) The Government will take into consideration the hon. Member's suggestion when future vacancies arise in the College.

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Co-operative Societies

Settlement of cases from primary societies in Kurnool district by arbitration.

* 1851 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cases sent up by primary societies in the Kurnool district from the year 1923 for settlement by arbitration ;

(b) how many have been decided by arbitration ;

(c) how many civil suits have been filed on account of failure of arbitration ;

(d) how many decrees have been obtained ;

(e) how many decrees have been executed and what amounts recovered ; and

(f) in how many cases amounts were not recoverable by lapse of the period of limitation due to delay in the process of arbitration ?

A.—(a) 1,467 including the 183 cases pending on 1st January 1923.

(b) 1,309.

(c), (d) & (e) Civil suits and arbitration references are alternative remedies and so civil suits cannot be filed on account of failure of arbitration.

(f) The period of limitation referred to by the hon. Member counts from the date of the award and so any delay in the process of arbitration is immaterial for the purpose of calculating the period of limitation.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister with reference to answer (b) how many cases failed in arbitration ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ I cannot say, Sir ; I want notice.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know if, in such cases, money was recovered from those owing money and in how many cases it was not recovered ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ These are details ; I cannot answer them now.”

Fisheries

Duties of the Director of Fisheries.

* 1852 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is the intention of Government to relieve the present Director of Fisheries of his administrative duties to enable him to carry on research work ?

A.—No such intention exists, but an examination of this point is within the terms of reference to the Fisheries Committee which is now sitting.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ May I know from the hon. Minister for Development when the report is likely to be brought out ? ”

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ By the end of July.”

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Industries

Weaving parties sent out during last year.

* 1853 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) how many weaving parties were sent out during the last year;
- (b) how many places they visited; and
- (c) the maximum and minimum number of days during which they stopped at a place?

A.—(a) Five parties were working during 1927-28 in the districts of Godavari, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Tinnevely.

(b) & (c) The Government are not in possession of these details.

MR. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government will call for the information asked for?"

The hon. MR. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Oh, yes."

Administration Reports

Administration reports under the hon. the Member for Revenue.

* 1854 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

- (i) to place before the Council a statement showing—
 - (a) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29;
 - (b) the month in which they were received by Government;
 - (c) the months in which they were published with reviews; and
- (ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an earlier date?

A.—(i) (a) to (c) A statement^a is appended. Reports for 1928-29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1841.

Irrigation

Irrigation Works in the Ganjam district.

* 1855 Q.—SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to place on the table the note of Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, M.L.C. (the then Executive Engineer, Ganjam district), regarding the irrigation works in the Ganjam district, including the improvement of the existing works in 1911; and

(b) to state what action the Government have taken thereon?

A.—(a) & (b) The following papers^b are laid on the table:—

- (1) Note by Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, dated 12th October 1912;

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 784 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VI on pages 785-822 infra.

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- (2) Chief Engineer's Memorandum Dis. No. 479, dated 4th March 1913;
- (3) Inspection notes by the Chief Engineer, dated November 12th; and
- (4) G.O. No. 566 I., dated 12th December 1912.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"May I know the reason why these papers were not placed before the Irrigation Committee of Ganjam?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir; I do not know."

Land Revenue

Extent of land under cultivation in Kistna and Godavari districts.

* 1856 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the total area of land at the time of the last settlement (i.e., in 1899) was in the districts now known as Godavari East and West and Kistna;

(b) the area under cultivation in the above districts at the last settlement; and

(c) what the above figures are according to the new survey recently held?

A.—(a) The following are the approximate figures:—

				SQ. MILES.
East Godavari	...	...	...	6,220
West Godavari	...	...	...	2,502
Kistna	...	...	...	3,507

The figure for East Godavari includes the area of Nugar taluk (593 square miles) transferred to the Madras Presidency in 1909.

(b) The area cultivated in the above districts in 1900-01 was 1,714,099 acres.

This figure does not include areas for which there were no returns of the area cultivated.

(c) The Government have not the figures of the total area of land according to the resurvey recently made. The area cultivated in the above districts in 1927-28 was 2,873,150 acres.

Pensions paid to persons in lieu of lands resumed.

* 1857 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the names and the amounts of pensions paid to each person in lieu of lands resumed in this province; and

(b) the income in each case from the lands resumed?

A.—(a) A list is being compiled and will be supplied to the hon. Member.

(b) The Government have not the information.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"With reference to answer (b), may I know whether the information will be called for?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"No, Sir; to undertake to compile the statement showing what income is derived by the people who own the lands will entail a big enquiry."

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Settlement

Settlement operations in South Arcot district.

* 1858 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the reply given to question No. 1468 on 26th February 1929,—

(a) whether at the time of the settlement in South Arcot district, the Government issued a Government Order setting forth the reasons for departing from the principle laid down in G.O. No. 881, dated 30th July 1885; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether the Government will be pleased to place the Government Order on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The relevant portion of the Government Order (paragraph 3) ^a is laid on the table.

Wild Animals

Statement on the ravages of wild animals in South Kanara.

* 1859 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased, with reference to question No. 359 answered on 8th October 1928, regarding increase of wild animals in South Kanara district, to place before the Council a statement showing the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in South Kanara in 1926-27 and 1927-28 as compared with those killed in 1916-17 and 1917-18?

A.—The Government have not the information.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The Government say they have no information. Does it mean that the Government have no records on the subject?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"For the last two years these statistics are reported to the Veterinary department in Madras; but for older years, the figures have not been reported to that department; we would have to obtain them from the District officers; there is no time to get the information before the Council is prorogued."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know whether the Government will call for these reports from the Collector's office or other offices?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I shall get the figures and communicate them to the hon. Member."

Administration Reports

Administration reports under the hon. the Home Member.

* 1860 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing—

(a) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29;

(b) the month in which they were received by Government;

(c) the months in which they were published with reviews; and

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(ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an earlier date?

A.—(i) (a) to (c) A statement ^a is appended. Reports for 1928-29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

(ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1841.

Depressed Classes

Grant of lands and scholarships to depressed classes during 1926, 1927 and 1928.

* 1861 Q.—MR. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of scholarships and the total amount of the said scholarships awarded by the Labour Department (1) to students of the Hindu depressed classes community, (2) of Indian Christian community and (3) of caste Hindus respectively during 1926, 1927 and 1928 in the Presidency; and

(b) the acres of land assigned either for dwelling or for cultivation to (1) Indian Christians, (2) Hindu depressed classes and (3) caste Hindus respectively through the Labour Department during 1926, 1927 and 1928 in the Presidency?

A.—(a) The annual administration reports of the Labour Department which are placed on the Editors' Table give information regarding the various scholarships awarded by the Labour Department. These are not intended for caste Hindus. Detailed particulars on the lines asked for are not available.

(b) The Government have no information.

Government Press

Reversion of Vedantachari, Reader, Government Press.

* 1862 Q.—DR. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Vedantachari, Reader, Government Press, was reduced from higher to lower grade in the month of April 1928; if so, why; and

(b) whether it is a fact that no charge was framed, that no explanation was called for and that no enquiry was held before the reduction was ordered; if so, why?

A.—(a) P. Vedantachari was promoted with effect from 1st November 1926 to a post of Reader on Rs. 60—4—100 on *probation*. As he was found unfit to be confirmed in the post on Rs. 60—4—100, his probation was terminated and he was reverted to his original post towards the end of April 1928;

(b) Yes; the procedure described is unnecessary, when an officer is found unfit for a post to which he has been appointed on probation.

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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether this Vedantachari, a poor Brahman, who has put in 22 years' service in the Government Press, was denied promotion? May I know whether he sent a memorial to the Government? Knowing that he had sent a memorial to the Government, did the Government Press authorities give him a higher temporary shift? Did they bring him down again out of vengeance for having sent a memorial to the Government?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is furnishing very good information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I want to know whether the Government are aware of these facts?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of them."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know the reasons which induced the Press authorities to consider that this man was unfit?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" He was fined twice for careless reading of proofs, for altering a figure in a land acquisition notification and warned thrice for bad work, careless reading of gazette proofs and short outturn. All these facts have been recorded in his conduct register."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether this man was a member of the Press Employees' Union?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am not aware of it."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask whether these remarks were communicated to the man and explanation demanded from him before he was reduced?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been answered that these remarks had been recorded in his conduct register."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Not communicated to him?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" He knows them."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I ask whether a resolution was passed in this Council for the appointment of a committee to go into irregularities in the Government Press and what action have the Government taken on the resolution or are going to take on it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have on a previous occasion answered that question; the Government took no action."

Motor Vehicles Act

Motor vehicles traffic in the whole Presidency.

* 1863 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of motor cars in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1928;

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(b) the number of motor cars plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1928 ;

(c) the number of motor buses plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at the end of 1928 ;

(d) the number of accidents (1) to motor cars and (2) to motor buses in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency attended with injuries to persons and loss of life in 1928 ;

(e) the number of persons who have suffered injuries and of those whose lives were lost as the result of motor car and bus accidents in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency in 1928 ; and

(f) the main causes of these accidents in the order of their frequency ?

A.—Information is not available but has been called for.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know if the Government do not get this information for their own purposes ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ There is no necessity.”

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—“ May I know whether the Government do not find this information necessary, useful to them in considering whether any action is necessary in the matter of preventing accidents and for regulating traffic ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ Whenever we want this information, we can get it.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ May I know whether it is not the duty of the Government to see that these accidents on the roads on account of motor traffic are brought to a minimum and whether the public are not entitled to get these statistics ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It is our duty and we are doing our best.”

Regulation of motor traffic in the districts.

* 1864 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the number of motor accidents has decreased in 1928 as compared with that in 1927 and if so in what proportion ;

(b) what steps have been taken to control and regulate the speed of buses run by motor service companies in the different districts of this Presidency ; and

(c) whether any further restrictions have been imposed on the granting of driving licences and if so, what they are ?

A.—Information is not available but has been called for.

Administration Report

Administration reports under the hon. the Member for Finance.

* 1865 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

(i) to place before the Council a statement showing—

(a) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 ;

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- (b) the month in which they were received by Government;
- (c) the months in which they were published with reviews; and
- (ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an earlier date?

A—(i) & (ii).—The statement is nil

Administration reports under the hon. the Law Member.

* 1866 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

- (i) to place before the Council a statement showing—
 - (a) the administration reports of the several departments under his control for the years 1927–28 and 1928–29;
 - (b) the month in which they were received by Government;
 - (c) the months in which they were published with reviews; and
- (ii) to state whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to place them before the public at an earlier date?

A—(i) (a) to (c) A statement^a is appended. Reports for 1928–29 are due only after the close of March 1929.

- (ii) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1841.

Forests

Loss sustained in the Mount Stuart concern.

* 1867 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what the loss sustained in exploitation operations in the Mount Stuart reserve is;
- (b) why such loss was sustained; and
- (c) which officers, if any, were responsible for it?

A.—(a) The loss incurred in the concern from the date of its commercialization is Rs. 1,71,548, of which the loss sustained during 1926–27 is Rs. 1,55,178–3–1 and that during 1927–28 is Rs. 16,369–9–2.

- (b) As regards the loss sustained during 1926–27, the attention of the hon. Member is drawn to paragraphs 4–7 of the audit report of the concern which has been placed on the Council table with G O. Press No. 1172, Development, dated 16th July 1928. The audit report of the concern for 1927–28 is still under the consideration of Government. The Auditor's report indicates that the sawn timber trading is chiefly responsible for the loss in this case.

- (c) In the circumstances given in answer to clause (b) no particular officer or officers connected with the concern can be held responsible for the loss.

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know the date of its commercialization ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" 1st April 1925."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know when the Government were informed that there was likely to be loss to the extent of Rs. 1,55,000 in the year 1926-27 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government had no information."

Civil Justice

Action proposed to be taken on Mr. Justice Waller's judgment in Mr. Collett's appeal.

* 1867-A Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : With reference to the strictures passed by Mr. Justice Waller in his judgment in Mr. Collett's appeal against certain officers of the City Police, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the trying Magistrate, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action the Government propose to take thereon ? "

A.—The Government propose to obtain a copy of the judgment and relevant records and, if any *prima facie* case appears, will call on the officials concerned for their explanations and will then take such action as may be necessary.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether, since this answer was given, he has received a copy of the judgment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. Member read the reference in the papers ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes ; I read the reference in the Press."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I ask whether his attention was drawn to these passages in the judgment :—" We have to try not merely the appellant but also several responsible officers of the City Police, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the trial Magistrate himself." "The prosecution has been most incompetently conducted. The object was intimidation." "If a witness put forward by the Crown as a witness of truth said something inconvenient, either it was ignored or brushed aside as insignificant or the witness was denounced as having been got at by the defence." "His deposition is only to be read to be discredited." "The Magistrate seems to think that he has an inherent and unlimited discretion to call any witness, at any time for any purpose." "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is disallowed."

11-15
a.m.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the first sentence of the answer, may I know whether the Government have taken any steps already to obtain a copy of the judgment and, if not, when they propose to take steps ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have already approved of the draft of a letter to the Crown Prosecutor asking him to send a copy of the judgment and the relevant records."

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the second line of the answer, may I know what are the relevant records Government propose to call for ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Practically all the records, except, say summons and such other things."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to the phrase '*prima facie* case', what is the nature of the *prima facie* case on which the Government want to take action ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is asking for an opinion."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether Government has considered the advisability of placing one or the other of the officers under suspension until Government have gone into the details of the case ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Not before Government have perused the records."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Will the hon. the Law Member undertake to tell this House what action they propose to take before this session closes ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is not possible."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" Will the Government please communicate to Members the action they propose to take after getting the papers from the Crown Prosecutor ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I take it therefore that, according to the answer, until the officials have given their explanations and the Government have considered the explanations, the Government propose to take no action whatever on any of these officials ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In fact, till Government peruse the records and till they obtain the explanations from the officers, they do not propose to take action."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he is going to condemn or punish the men before giving them an opportunity ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the Government have considered whether the continuance of the officer, after severe strictures were passed by the High Court against him, is not a danger to the public ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Not admissible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Apart from that, was the attention of the Government drawn to the statements in the judgment against the Chief Presidency Magistrate—there are various statements and I shall not mention them now—may I know whether in view of those statements Government consider that any action is called for before the records are finally called for ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been answered already."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know whether the hon. Member expects to get a copy of the judgment in the course of the day ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Not likely, Sir, because yesterday and day before yesterday were holidays and the Crown Prosecutor requires some time to get certified copies from the Court."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether he cannot get the judgment before to-morrow ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is asking for an opinion."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Elections to the Temple Committee, North Arcot district.

1868 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the voters' list has not yet been prepared by the Temple Committee, North Arcot district;

(b) whether the elections to the temple committee are to be held shortly; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to see that members do not get in through nomination this year also?

A.—The Government have no information.

Forests

Grazing facilities in the Senankuppam Setti Kinar Reserve Forest.

1869 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots of Palur, Rasapoliyam, Pudur, Rangapuram and other villages in Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, petitioned, on 7th August 1928, the authorities for permission to graze their cattle in the Senankuppam Setti Kinar Reserve Forest and also to erect a 'patti' to pen their cattle during nights;

(b) whether permission was accorded by the Forest Ranger of Odugathur, on 11th February 1929;

(c) whether the above ranger on 12th February 1929 asked the village munsif to have it tom-tomed in the village that the ryots should not take their cattle to the reserve in *mamul* way, crossing Fallor Ammata Kuttai Sarbath;

(d) whether it is a fact that the ryots were, on a previous occasion, in 1928, asked to put up a fence on both sides of the *mamul* path and whether the ryots could not do so;

(e) whether on one occasion the forest guard beat the ryots and closed the path to the reserve forest;

(f) whether the Government are aware that the ryots suffer much for want of grazing facilities for their cattle in this hot weather; and

(g) whether Government will be pleased to consider the advisability of passing early orders allowing the ryots to take their cattle to the reserve forest by the *mamul* way?

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- A.—(a) to (c), (e) & (f) The Government have no information but have called for a report.
- (d) Yes. The path is not an admitted right of way and the particular coupe is closed to grazing. The ryots failed to take advantage of the concession offered.
- (g) No. The Government have already indicated the lines on which the path can be thrown open. An extract of the Government Order ^a is appended.

II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING THE AUTHORIZATION OF EXPENDITURE UNDER PROVISIO (b) TO SECTION 72-D (2) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, under Standing Order 20, I request leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the action of the Government in submitting their proposal for expenditure of Rs. 51,620 for Police arrangements at the time of the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission (referred to in G.O. No. 100, Judicial, dated 23rd February 1929), to His Excellency the Governor for authorization under proviso (b) to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act, instead of to the vote of the Council.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Has the Advocate-General got anything to say on this question of order ? ”

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I submit, Mr. President, that this motion is not in order for the following reasons: It cannot be stated to be a matter of urgent public importance. If the object of the motion is to criticise the action of the Government in availing themselves of the procedure as to obtaining the consent of the Governor instead of obtaining the consent of the Council, it can be done by the ordinary procedure available to any Member of this House. If the Members want to repeal that particular provision, that cannot be achieved by them by ventilation of their views just at the present moment. It may be right or it may be wrong, from the constitutional point of view, to have a provision like section 72-D, but there it is. To the extent to which the statutory power is vested in the Governor, he stands in the same position as the Council. (Dr. B. S. Mallayya: More than the Council.) Besides, it is not likely that this emergency will occur again in the near future. The Simon Commission has come and gone and the expenditure has been incurred; and the particular procedure has been availed of by the Government and in the near future there is no chance of this procedure recurring. (Mr. K. R. Karant: Why not?)

“ The second point is, if, for example, for the first time in the history of the Government of India Act, the machinery of this proviso has been availed of and a Member apprehends that there is likely to be a repetition of this act, there may be some force in the motion. As a matter of fact, this is not the first instance when this statutory power has been availed of by the Government and when the Local Government submitted their proposal to the Governor for his assent under the proviso. Therefore, whether we look at it

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from the point of view of the recurrence of the thing in the immediate future or from the point of view of a new precedent being started, there is no urgency in the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Regarding that point, can the hon. Member give me an instance where the Governor's sanction was resorted to while the Council was in session?"

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am told that in connexion with the expenditure on account of the Malabar Tenancy Committee, the hon. the Law Member adopted this procedure."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to make a distinction between the two: 'When the Council was in session' and 'when the Council was not in session'."

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"But, money in this case was wanted on the 23rd February 1929 before the Council met."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council is said to be in session between the date of the summoning by the Governor and its prorogation."

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"It was between two sittings, though the Legislative Council was theoretically in session. So far as the circumstances are concerned, the expenditure had to be incurred before the actual day set down for the sitting of the Council. I did not mean when the Council was in session, but when the Council was not sitting. Under the ruling of the Auditor, in a case where token cut was allowed, no expenditure can be incurred by way of anticipation. Therefore, I am told that no expenditure could be incurred. Therefore, if the Government had to incur the expenditure, the only machinery that they could have availed of was to approach the Governor for his assent. The Governor will have to judge whether there is any urgency of the kind contemplated by the proviso and whether the interests of public tranquillity do require the incurring of that expenditure. So far as that judgment is concerned, it is entirely his, and it is not within the purview of this Council. It has been repeatedly pointed out both in the House of Commons and in the Colonies that an urgent motion under this rule is intended to express the opinion of the Council in the matter of a continuing injury or the prevention of a wrong which may be done before the ordinary procedure could be availed of. That is, if there is a grave irreparable injury likely to be done before the Council avails itself of the ordinary procedure, the Government may take an irretrievable step to avert that danger. In the circumstances before you, I submit that it cannot be said that there was an irreparable injury that could be done. For example, before the next session an ordinary resolution could be brought before the House criticising the action of the Government if that action could be criticised. Under these circumstances, it would not be a right use of the power of the motion; there is no immediate urgency for it and moreover, it is not suggested that there is any apprehension that in the near future or in the immediate future any such expenditure is likely to be incurred. I do not believe that this motion is intended to raise the question of the police arrangements in general, because this question was discussed during the discussions on the various cut motions before the House."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ They can discuss only one matter and the only matter that they can discuss is the action of the Government in not submitting the proposals to the vote of the House.”

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The question is not clearly against the existence of a constitutional provision like that at all. The chance of its being repealed is not the point before the House and certainly that particular provision is not going to be repealed within the next three months as the result of the motion being discussed in the House. The only question is whether that constitutional provision is likely to be availed of in the near future and from the mere fact that in a particular instance it has been availed of, it cannot be presumed as a matter of course that it would be availed of in the near or immediate future. It must sometimes be availed of and it has been availed of in this case. As regards the Simon Commission, there is only one of its kind and it is not likely that the Simon Commission will again visit and so there will be no necessity for police protection. It is not likely that the same emergency will recur, nor can it be expected that the expenditure will be incurred between one sitting and another sitting. This fact will have to be considered before you are able to pronounce that it is an urgent matter. I do not want to deny that it is a matter of public importance. But, I do maintain that there is really no urgency about the matter. There is no principle of evidence or of law which lays down that because on a particular occasion the Government has availed itself of a particular procedure, such instances will go on recurring. Under these circumstances, I submit that it is not consistent with the principles in regard to urgent motions to have a discussion on the matter before the House. There is no question of an irreparable injury being done and there is no question of a continuing wrong being done. In these circumstances, the machinery of the urgent motion is not to be availed of for this purpose. That is what I venture to submit with regard to the motion before the House.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Sir, may I take it that you are now hearing both sides on the question of your consent, Sir? Hitherto we have been bringing forward such motions, and you have been giving your consent.”

11-30
a.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Order, order, the question is whether it is in order.”

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ What I wish to say is that we have a large number of precedents. The hon. the Advocate-General has conceded that it is a public matter, that it is a definite matter, that it does not trespass on the rights of the Governor, and that it does not offend against the rules governing the subject matter of such motions. The only simple objection is whether it is one of urgency. You should judge that question in this way; the urgency ought to be judged thus whether the Government are justified in taking that action on the circumstances of the case, and whether steps should be taken to prevent the continuance of that wrong or the repetition or recurrence of that wrong, or rather of that action which the House considers is wrong.”

“ So far as the fundamental provisions of the Government of India Act are concerned, there is absolutely no difficulty for the Government. If the Council is in session, or if it is immediately after that, they can bring a motion

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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for grant of money by means of a supplementary grant. This is the first time, I speak subject to correction, when the Council was in actual session when the need for that money arose and yet the assent of this Council was not asked for; but the sanction of the Council is sought for, after the expense has been incurred. As regards the emergency of the matter, I quite agree with the hon. the Advocate-General that such an emergency as the Simon Commission as he mentioned, does not arise either immediately or in the near future. I do not join issue with my hon. Friend there. But I do join issue with him and the Government on this issue, namely, what was the necessity for using the term 'emergency' for the purpose of getting the demand certified by His Excellency the Governor when the Council is in session? We fear that, when the Council has been prorogued, many more important things, they may resort, by this process, to submit to His Excellency the Governor and get certified. We have the Whiteley Commission, we have the Madras Provincial Committee which is proposing to go to Simla, and we do not know"

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"Whether a particular question is emergent is a matter to be decided by His Excellency the Governor."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"It may be the same emergency may not recur. But he illustrated the 'emergency'. What we want to see is to prevent, following his brilliant lead, expenditure being incurred similarly in connection with other 'emergencies'. We want to condemn Government's action in submitting this proposal to the Governor. We fear that, when Government have chosen to invoke the Governor's aid when they ought to strictly speaking, seek the consent of the Council, in much more important things, they may ignore the Council altogether. That is the danger we are seeking to prevent. We want to give a warning to the Government that the provisions of section 72-D of the Government of India Act ought not to be resorted to, so far as this matter is concerned. If we do not do that, there may be fifty other emergencies, which may justify them to go to the Governor."

"As regards the Malabar Tenancy Committee, Sir, you may remember that the House had already voted a sum for that. Then the House was prorogued; it was realized that the sum granted for the working of that committee was found insufficient, the need for the continuance of the committee was felt keenly and so the Government approached His Excellency the Governor."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not agree on the facts. The Council was prorogued, and after that the Malabar Tenancy Committee was constituted. The expenditure was authorized by His Excellency the Governor, and when that amount was not found sufficient, the Government came to the Council for sanction for a further grant."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Yes, Sir, I stand corrected. So far as one portion of my argument is concerned, the facts support me; that is the certification took place when the Council was not in session. The moment the Council was in session its consent was sought to be obtained. Therefore, Sir, the point which I wish to emphasise is that the present case is not of such a nature. It has caused irreparable injury. Therefore I submit that this is a matter of urgency for the public and the House and we feel that without a discussion on it we cannot prevent such wrongs being done in the future."

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* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, in the memorandum of the Government of Madras at page 91 there are a number of cases where Government approached His Excellency the Governor for certification."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What is the document that the hon. the Advocate-General is reading from? Is it a document that is or was placed on the table of this House?" (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. the Advocate-General can read it as he is not a Member of Government."

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, in 1921, 1922 . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What is the date?"

(The hon. the Advocate-General was perusing the document for ascertaining the dates.)

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" He has not read the document before." (Laughter.)

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is better to read it now than not at all.

" There are instances in 1923 and 1924. The exact dates are not given. Only the facts of several cases of this nature where technically the Council was not in session is given. But whether the Council was actually sitting at those times—that is a matter on which I suggest information may be called for."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member said that the Council was sitting and in session."

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" I said that by way of additional argument. I suggest that whatever may be the technical difference between 'in session' and 'in sitting' the reason which enabled Government to go to His Excellency the Governor in one case is equally applicable to the other case—in this case you have the emergency, between two meetings of the Council. Both the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the Muddiman Report point out that the power of authorization is intended to be exercised and is not to be an obsolete provision."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Quite so with regard to certification."

* Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" Both the certification power and the authorization power."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have to submit, Sir, some reasons for showing why you should not by exercising your discretion grant your consent to this motion."

A Voice :—" Consent has been already granted."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Has consent been granted?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, yes. Mr. Venkatapathi Raju has moved the motion only after that."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If you have given your consent, I have nothing to say."

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

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"But proviso (a) to section 72 D (2) says that where the Council has had an opportunity of considering a particular demand, and has refused its assent to that demand, the Governor is at liberty to certify the grant provided it relates to a Reserved subject. Proviso (b) says that on the ground of emergency the Governor can give his assent to certain items of expenditure. Suppose the Council refuses its assent to a particular demand and on the advice of Government His Excellency the Governor certifies it. That case falls under the phrase 'action of Government in submitting their proposals for expenditure.' In such circumstances, will a motion for adjournment be in order? I submit, not."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"That proves our point."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is the ordinary procedure."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I submit, Sir, that if an adjournment motion in respect of certification after refusal by the House would not be in order, then the present case certainly would not be in order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to know whether in October last when His Excellency sanctioned such an expenditure the Council was sitting."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Such expenditure has been authorized by His Excellency on several occasions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"During the session?"

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"That is my recollection. The expenditure is authorized by His Excellency on the occurrence of an emergency. For instance, last year in November he authorized expenditure in connexion with the floods. The Council was in session though not sitting."

11-45
a.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it not possible to get that information immediately?"

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"Yes, Sir, I will take steps to see that you get it now."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"This is a question of authorizing expenditure and the hon. the Advocate-General has been telling us that the Governor has powers, and those powers are given to be put into motion. I submit the powers of the Governor are not at all in question here, but the conduct of the Government is in question. And the matter of certification is not an analogical matter in this affair. Certification is to be resorted to after the Council has refused to sanction a particular amount. But authorization of expenditure is an exceptional power vested in His Excellency the Governor to be exercised on the advice of the Government; and the Government has chosen to advise the Governor in regard to a particular matter now. In deciding whether we are in order or not, the essential point to be considered is whether this particular matter comes within the category of urgency or not. Even granting that, there may be some circumstance where a specially emergent sanction was given for an authorized expenditure, in cases like fire or flood; this is not a matter which comes under a category of that nature. We contend that this power has to be exercised on the advice of Government."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The only point that has to be considered is this. The Advocate-General said that it might be argued by the Opposition that it was a constitutional impropriety to go to the Governor in case the Council is in session. I have nothing to do with the question whether the expenditure is in connexion with a flood, or the military or the police. The only point with which I am concerned is whether it is a constitutional impropriety not to give an opportunity to the Council to discuss this matter."

MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"With regard to the argument of the hon. the Law Member that this is a stronger case than certification, I beg to point out that there is no analogy between the two. In one case the matter has been subjected to the vote of the House, and His Excellency the Governor at the time of authorization knows the views of the House and after considering those views could decide, whether adversely or not. But here the Government has advised the Governor without in any way indicating to him what the view of this House would be, which would certainly influence His Excellency in the matter of using his powers under that section."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Certification by the Governor in regard to a reduction made by the Council is one thing. The authorization of expenditure in the case of an emergency is a different thing. The question now is limited by the Advocate-General to this : even in cases where the Council is in session, the Governor may sanction such expenditure if the Council is not actually sitting at the time. And he says this is not the first instance of the sort. If this is the first instance, perhaps the Opposition may be justified, but there were instances in the past and they did not avail themselves of those instances for discussing the action of the Government. When it has thus become a regular procedure or practice, it cannot be discussed on an urgent motion. That is the point of the Advocate-General."

* Mr. Alladi KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—"One of my points."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"From my point of view that is the main consideration."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I submit my point is entirely different from that of the Advocate-General. The only provisions under the Government of India Act under which the Governor can certify or authorize expenditure are the provisos (a) and (b) to sub-section (2) of section 77-D. Proviso (a) says that after the Council has refused its assent, the Governor may certify, and proviso (b) says that in cases of emergency the Governor may authorize expenditure. These are the only two provisions under which the Governor can certify. So, I submit that these two stand exactly on the same footing with this difference, that the certification under proviso (a) is stronger as against the Government and that the present matter which comes under proviso (b) is less strong. So that if an adjournment motion with reference to certification under proviso (a) would not be in order, I submit this cannot be in order. So far as I can see, my hon. Friends on the other side till now have not met this argument."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I draw attention, Sir, to certain dates? This order is dated 23rd February 1929. The Simon Commission had come here, the police of Malabar and other places had been brought, and they were displayed and the military were displayed all over the city long before that."

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

[25th March 1929]

We met, I think, on the 25th February, and probably there were some supplementary demands placed before this House and granted on the 25th or 26th, and on those days it would have been very easy for the Government to place these items before this Council instead of passing the order on the 23rd February 1929."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" You are going into the merits of the case."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am not going into the merits, Sir ; I want to point out that there is the emergency about this."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What the hon. Member was speaking about related to the merits of the case."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I only wanted to meet my hon. Friend the Law Member's point. The gravamen of our charge is not that the House has given a particular vote and the Governor vetoed it. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not agree with Mr. Krishnan Nayar regarding that aspect of the case. I am only seeing whether there were many instances in the past when this procedure was resorted to while the Council was in session. And I find here at least one instance in the appropriation accounts :

' . . . improvements to the residence occupied by the Sub-Collector of Madanapalle, Rs. 22,600. The amount was authorized on the 7th December 1927, and under instructions from the Government, the Executive Engineer deposited on the 5th January 1928 a sum of rupees, etc., ...

" That was in December 1927 when the Council was in session though not actually sitting. I remember in 1928 His Excellency the Governor authorizing an expenditure for flood relief. I think there were other instances also."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On that, as I have already submitted, I have no doubt. But as regards the question of ' emergency,' it will certainly lie with you. As for the dates on which the Council has actually met, as my hon. Friend said, this certification is dated 23rd February 1929, and as a matter of fact the Council met on 25th February 1929. It is quite open to the Government to say ' we are dealing with an emergency. The Council is not sitting now and we cannot get its sanction,' and incur the expenditure. And then the Government could have come before this Council, a few days afterwards, with a supplementary or excess grant."

* Mr. Alladi KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir ; the question of emergency is a question of degree." (Voices : ' That is no point of order.')

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am thankful to my hon. Friend, the Advocate-General, for the interruption. He says the question of emergency is a question of degree. But my submission in this case is that this degree is not a proper degree. The Government could have waited for three days and come forward with a supplementary demand and take our vote on it. There was no urgency. It was only a matter of two days. The Government could have waited for these two days and then could have come to us on the 25th and got the grant from the House. My only submission is that it could not be contended with any reason that the delay of two days was so great that the Government could not wait. . . ."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is again going into the merits."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"I am only saying, Sir, that the Government could have easily waited. We say that the Government should have accepted our view that the emergency should be much more than that to warrant this procedure."

The Mr. hon. T. E. MOIR :—"I would just like to ask, with the permission of the Chair, whether it is not the case that ten days' notice has to be given before any supplementary demand can be moved in the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"They could have given the notice on the day the notices summoning this Council were sent to us."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I am asking with reference to the point whether we could move that demand on the 25th February."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The President could waive notice, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"As to the correct interpretation of the second proviso to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act, the Opposition may express their views separately on a suitable motion framed and notified according to rules. If they do so, I have no doubt that the Government will give them facilities for its discussion. So far as this motion is concerned, I think it is out of order. But I hope Government will give a suitable opportunity as early as possible for the Opposition to express their opinion regarding the question of emergency."

III

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XXVII—INDUSTRIES—*cont.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now resume discussion on Demand XXVII—Industries. Mr. Gopala Menon will continue his speech."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. President, Sir, I was speaking with regard to the usefulness of the Leather Trades Institute on Saturday, as I began my speech, and tried to show how far it has served the purpose for which it was created, whether the tanners in this province have in any way been benefited by having that institute. Our problem is how in this province our small industries, our subsidiary industries including home industries, handicraft industries, and art industries, could best be developed. Our tanning industry is a new industry. It received new and fresh impetus during the time of the war. At that time our province supplied tanned skins and hides to Great Britain. But the process of tanning has not come up to the standard which the European countries and America have attained to-day. (A voice : 'Why not?') Because the process of tanning has not come up to that acme of perfection as is practised in the European and American countries. We, however, certainly, have got natural advantages for developing this industry. We have got suitable barks and water required for tanning purposes and also skilled workmen. But yet the tanning materials are of a wild growth and the quantity that we can get is not enough. One of the best tanning materials now used is the avaram bark, and that tanning material

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12 noon. which we can get is insufficient, and the tanners are seeking the help of this institute by sending barks of different kinds from different places to find out the suitability of adopting those in the process of tanning. In this way, the institute is rendering service to the tanners of the province. The question now is whether it has outlived its purpose; because the institute has cost the Government a good deal of money, and according to the statement placed before this House we find that the loss incurred on an average for the last three years is about Rs. 50,000 per annum. I find that the capital expenditure on that institute is Rs. 1,70,520, and of this about Rs. 50,000 has been spent on the laboratory and nearly a lakh on buildings and outfits. A German traveller who visited this institute in the course of the last year declared that the laboratory was one of the finest that he had seen in India. In Calcutta they have got a tanning institute, and I understand that apprentices are trained there. I was in Calcutta in December last and I heard then that that institute was going to be affiliated to the University and that they propose to create a B.Sc. degree in leather. That is the interest which Calcutta is taking with regard to tanning industry. This Local Government with a view to economise expenditure and in order to keep things going consulted the other Provincial Governments to co-operate with them in maintaining this institute as a central institute. Of course this institute is one of the first of its kind and has got up-to-date laboratory and staff. But the reply received from the Provincial Governments was that they were not prepared to co-operate with this Government in that respect. Of course, Calcutta is against Madras with regard to this industry. Calcutta is for the removal of export duty on tanned leather. They want the export duty to be reduced and even removed and Bombay want our skilled workmen but will not give any co-operation in this respect. Our skilled workmen are employed in the tanneries of Bombay and other places.

"Another thing the Government has done in order to economise the expenditure on this institute is that they have given up the instructional side of it. I say that such economy should be exercised in other directions also. But at the same time, I say that the institute should be retained for the benefit of the tanners; because we are exporting tanned skins and hides to the extent of 8 crores, and as our chrome tanning has not developed to a very great extent and there is still room for greater development. ('Hear, hear.') Germany in order to improve its tanning industry put up a heavy tariff of 40 per cent on imports and did not allow goods from India to enter that country. One principle I have to mention in this connexion. The co-operation of other provinces in industrial matters is a thing which is deplorably wanting. The Industrial Commission of 1918 thought about starting an Imperial Industrial department."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Did that Commission deal with the cottage industries?"

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Yes, they said that cottage industry should be worked as an all-India industry. India has only developed small industries. It is not by developing large industries alone that the industrial regeneration that we look for can be expected to come. It is therefore that I am trying to show that co-operation between province and province in industrial matters is necessary. Although the Industrial Commission of 1918 advised the institution of an Imperial Department of

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Industries, that had to be given up on account of the changes that took place since, on account of the provincial autonomy given in industrial matters, on account of the transfer of industries to the charge of Ministers. Otherwise, they could certainly have got the means by which this provincial co-operation should be sought. There are also other industries in which co-operation between province and province is necessary, say, for instance, silk and sugar, and to this end I remember three years ago a conference was summoned at Simla where the Directors of Industries and other officers of the department met and exchanged views. But that conference did not come to any understanding and proved a failure. The failure that we see in industrial matters is due to the fact that we have not got experts to advise us.

“Coming to the ink industry, we have spent Rs. 33,000, of which we find that Rs. 6,100 is invested in containers alone. The Ink Factory has not been able to find out a proper recipe yet. It is only a small industry and still it has not been able to hold its place in the market. Even the Superintendent of Stationery has declined to purchase the productions of this factory, the ink being of inferior quality. That only shows the necessity for expert advice. The Director and Deputy Director of Industries are laymen and have not got any practical business experience. I find that in Bengal the ink industry is well established and our province can take a lesson from there. That is why I lay stress that by co-operation between province and province a great deal of development can be achieved in these matters. The officers of the departments in the several provinces should meet and find out the defects in the working in each place and find suitable remedies for such defects. I may, in connexion with the Tanning Institute, state that there are some tanners who are prepared to send their sons for apprenticeship in that institute and may be charged high fees, say, as much as Rs. 500 per annum for each apprentice. I understand there are already one or two applications for apprenticeship course.

“With regard to textiles, I find that the hon. Member from Madura said that this Textile Institute was removed to Madras at the instance of the Textile Expert. I have been a member of the Textile Conference and I can state that it was not so. It was removed at the instance of the then Director, Mr. R. W. Davies, and not at the instance of the present Textile Expert. I only want to bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister that when this cottage industries survey is completed the whole thing must be examined by an expert. The reports will contain only statistical information. The Mysore Darbar sought the assistance of Sir Alfred Chatterton and he and the Director of Industries in Mysore are now touring in Mysore with a view to examine the possibilities of the cottage industries and resuscitating such of them as are languishing for want of expert advice. I therefore appeal to my Friend, the Minister, to depute an officer of the department, say, the Deputy Director, and get the help of such experts as Sir Alfred Chatterton to examine the reports submitted by the Special Officer before final action is taken on those reports.

“With regard to the training of students, the hon. Member from Madura said that we have been spending a lot of money in that direction. I may quote one or two instances where some of these students who received training in England have come out here and started industries of their own. I know one instance, in the case of the metal industry, a small industry, for making

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padlocks, pickaxes, mamuties, etc., one of the students who went to Sheffield and took his degree in metallurgy has come out here and started an industry of his own at Shoranur, South Malabar."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Is it a cottage industry?"

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Any industry on a small scale is a cottage industry."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"My idea of cottage industry is different. The hon. Member is not therefore in order in referring to it."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"It is a small industry. With regard to small cottage industries . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am inclined to define a cottage industry as one where a man sits in his own cottage and does the work."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I agree; I have to speak with some amount of restraint on this motion, Mr. President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Perhaps Mr. Gopala Menon was not in the House the day before yesterday. There was a suggestion to withdraw this and get on to the next motion, but the Mover did not consent to it. There are other opportunities available, but if the hon. Members do not avail themselves of those opportunities I cannot allow them to discuss the next motion on this."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I shall therefore conclude my speech by pointing out that these students who had gone on scholarships. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I hope the hon. Member will give up that line of argument. I may point out that many hon. Members are anxious to speak on this motion, and the grant has to be put to vote at 5 minutes to 1 o'clock."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"I shall therefore close my remarks by merely pointing out to the hon. the Minister that the survey which is being conducted with regard to cottage industries should be examined carefully by an expert after the reports are received in order to prevent mistakes occurring in the future."

12-15
p.m.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Those who have spoken before me have urged the necessity for much higher expenditure in the shape of more schools, greater facilities for affording the necessary training. My hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, has deplored the lack of co-operation between the various Provincial Governments and he also deplores the lack of experts to give the necessary guidance to those who are to start these industries. (A voice: 'What do you say?') If I rise to speak, Sir, it is to impress upon the hon. the Minister in charge of the department the desirability of reviving certain industries which are fast disappearing from this county and the extinction of which would be a blot on the nation. I will first of all refer to what is known as the bangle industry. Surely, it is a cottage industry and in the past this was a speciality of a large section of the community called Kavarais. The women used to make these bangles and the men would go and slip these bangles into the hands of the Indian ladies. But unfortunately the old type of bangles has gone out of fashion and has been replaced by glass bangles manufactured, I am told, in Japan. It is therefore a very melancholy sight to find these vendors of bangles carrying on their back and

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head loads of glass bangles manufactured in foreign countries. Sir, Indian ladies require these bangles. Women, rich and poor, young and old, high and low, all of them require these bangles. Some may say that they are going in for gold bangles but my experience is that even those who wear gold bangles want in addition some of these glass bangles provided the latter are of a design, shape and size to suit their taste. India is thus being drained of lakhs and lakhs of money which goes to the foreign manufacturer. I remember six years ago the then Minister for Development, Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu, wrote letters here and there to several non-official Members and tried his very best to start and develop the industry so as to put an end to foreign competition. I do not know what has been done during the past six years. Sir, if there is one cottage industry of very great use which must by all means be revived, it is this bangle industry.

"I pass to another simple industry which, I think, has nearly died out in the Tanjore district. That is the dyeing of a kind of cloth called kaili worn by Muhammadan friends, Malays and Singalis. Large quantities of this cloth were dyed and exported from the Tanjore district to the Federated Malay States, Burma and Ceylon; but unfortunately, now, we find large quantities of these imported into this country. This is an industry which attracted my attention when I was a young lad. I used to spend a good deal of time in those houses where I found the dyeing of these cloths proceeded with, especially the number of processes of washing and re-washing and with a view to making of these colours very fast. Sir, here is another cottage industry which must by all means be revived by liberal loans and also as my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopala Menon, suggested by placing an industrial expert at the services of the public ready to revive such an industry.

"I will pass on to another industry, that is, the weaving of certain towels—silk towels or towels with silk borders and cotton cloth and certain silk fabrics very remarkable for their durability, fineness and excellence of their texture and affording occupation for thousands and thousands of women especially members of the Sowrashtta and other communities. Sir, this industry is fast disappearing especially on account of the importation of large quantities of certain artificial silks and imitation silks which compared with these silk fabrics are worthless stuff hardly lasting for more than two or three years. Whereas those silk fabrics which I spoke of just now last a whole lifetime or for a very long period. Here is an industry which has been affording occupation to thousands and thousands of Indian women. If this industry is not revived and protected from extinction from foreign competition, it is certainly idle to speak of having a Department of Industries. (A voice: 'Are you voting for this?')

"Another industry. The gold threads and silver threads required for turbans and for saris were all made in India, but now I hear that large quantities of these threads are coming from France and even smuggled into this province from the neighbouring territories. If this importation in large quantities of gold and silver threads into our province is not prevented I fear another cottage industry will soon disappear and go out of existence.

"Sir, I shall not weary the patience of the House by enumerating other cottage industries which may be revived or others like the lace industry which may be extended. The preliminary report of the Survey of Cottage Industries comprises only three districts, namely, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. I may enumerate a number of cottage industries peculiar to the

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southern districts. I will, however, close with this remark that foreign merchants have come to exploit even the religious sentiments, for I know that idols and painting of Indian Gods are made in Germany and America and imported into this country. Who would believe this, Sir? ('We' from the Swarajist benches). Nevertheless it is so. To such a state of indifference or helplessness or apathy are we reduced in respect to the various cottage industries in this country. If the Industries department really means helping the poor people, if it seeks to justify its existence, then I would make an urgent appeal to the hon. Minister for Development and his department that they should try their very best to revive some of those cottage industries and also render available the services of experts so that these industries may be tried and the people pursuing these industries may follow the right methods and be in a position to keep off foreign trader and competitor and cater to the needs of the peoples of this country. These are indigenous industries and there is every reason that these should first of all be revived before we try our hands in introducing fresh industries into this country."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Mr. President, in this connexion I should like to urge upon the Government the necessity for taking up handspinning as a cottage industry and encouraging it. It is the cottage industry for more reasons than one. It is best suited to the conditions of India. It is sometimes argued that it is not so remunerative or profitable as some other cottage industries, that after all a spinner gets only one or two annas a day by taking to the charka and that it is not enough for a spinner to support himself on the charka. But that argument is based on a fallacy. The advocates of handspinning do not want that handspinning should be substituted for any other industry. It is an industry for those who have no other occupation for one reason or another and who cannot take up any other occupation. There are millions of people in India who could take up this and this alone and who would not be in a position to take up any other industry whatsoever. We know that people come from distances of ten or fifteen miles to earn one or two annas a day. There are a number of people who are willing to earn this one or two annas a day. There are people who have no other occupation by which they can earn anything. It is pre-eminently a spare time occupation in India. There are a certain class of people who cannot work for any wages or do coolie work but who are willing to spin at home getting the slivers home through their daughters or sons or some relation. There are a large number of widows or old women who are not fit to take up any other work but would be willing to take up this if sufficient facilities are given to them. There are thousands of people if we can provide occupation. As a matter of fact, the pangs of poverty are more felt by these people and not by those people for whom the wage earning is open. The people who go in for daily wages, who can earn by taking up coolie work—they are not so much poverty stricken as these people who are suffering at home and who cannot for one reason or another work in the fields and earn something to support them. These people have to suffer all the pangs of poverty by remaining at home. These are the people that are really poor. These are the people that are the real sufferers. Handspinning is the industry that we can supply them with. By starting any other industry we would not be in a position to reach thousands of these people. This handspinning has also got other merits. There is no danger of overproduction. Cloth being an article of universal consumption there is no danger of not finding a market for the yarn spun by these people. There are weavers in every village and so there is a ready market for the yarn. There

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is no need for advertising these goods. There is no going in search of markets for these goods. Therefore it is a case where there is a rich market, a universal market and a market at home. Even if the people can spin only just enough to cover their family budget of cloths for the year, that is enough for them. That will be a great saving. Further, there is no need for any large investment or any skill. Even small girls and old women can easily learn to work a charka after practising for a few days. This is an occupation which can be taken up by all classes of people. That is why we have not got a separate community of spinners at any time. We have got communities with regard to other professions such as bangle making, etc. There are special communities for even weaving because these are occupations which imply skill of some kind or other. Since spinning is an occupation which does not require any skill, it has been taken up by all classes of people in the country.

"And it does not require any great investment. A few rupees is all that is required for the purpose. But if we want to start any other industry, it will require a lot of money. 12-30 p.m.

"It has also got this advantage, namely, that charka spinning can be taken up at any time and left off at the free will and choice of any person without any dislocation of his normal life. It can be taken up at any moment and left off at any moment. It does not in any way involve the dislocation of his other business. There are a large number of people in the country, I know, who would be very willing to spin and earn an anna or two a day if they are given facilities. I know of people coming from ten or fifteen miles to earn this paltry sum.

"Again, here the question of master and servant is entirely absent. These people have not to be under the subordination of capitalists or the middlemen. They feel quite independent, nay, quite at home in taking up this hand spinning and therefore they do not feel any humiliation in taking to it. That is the reason why people are willing to take to hand spinning in preference to any other more remunerative occupations that may be provided.

"Further, just at this time there is a very great advantage for pushing on hand spinning as some of the best patriots of the country are now engaged in giving the necessary advertisement for this. From Mahatma Gandhi downwards some of the best patriots who have a love for the poor are advertising this industry and the Government need not spend anything at all on this account. Mahatma Gandhi, Sir P. C. Ray and his lieutenant Das Gupta of Bengal, Mr. Konda Venkatappaya of Andhradesa and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar of the Tamil Nadu are engaged in this work. From their patriotic fervour but not for the sake of fun that they have put in their heart and soul into the matter. They are very enthusiastic over the matter because from their actual experience, from having worked in the field, they know that it is *the* industry which can reach and relieve the poor of this country. There are a large number of people who, as I have already said, welcome this as a God-send and who will be benefited by this. And of course, it may be argued by the Government that because these people are actuated by political motives, the Government should not encourage this movement; but I think that is pre-eminently a case, in my opinion, where the Government should co-operate with these people. What does this khadi movement stand for? It stands for winning *swaraj*. *Swaraj* should not be mere transfer of power to the classes, but it should bring relief to the masses

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It should be a swaraj which would bring relief to the masses and not which brings mere power to the classes. Khadi movement is one which will bring in economic independence to the masses in general and that is what the khadi movement stands for (hear, hear). With regard to the winning of swaraj even the British Parliament have expressed their willingness to grant swaraj to India in course of time. If their professions are sincere, they should encourage this khadi movement which will pave the way for real swaraj. Therefore once again I say that, so far as even the political motives are concerned, it is a case where the Government should co-operate with those patriots and come to their aid. There are several opportunities for the Government to come to their aid and assist this hand spinning industry. For instance, enough capital is not invested in this hand spinning industry. If necessary capital has not been invested in this important industry, it is because the capitalists in this country have not come forward to invest their capital and aid the masses. That is why people engaged in hand spinning are handicapped in several places. For instance, we are not in a position to stock enough cotton. We have to buy cotton in the open market from month to month to meet the daily needs. But cotton in the market will be available only in certain seasons. So it means when cotton is not available in the market, hand spinning must be stopped with the result that the poor people should suffer. It is a very painful duty which we have to perform when we have to send away poor people coming from distant places for want of cotton. If on the other hand, we had capital, we could buy cotton at the favourable season and have it stored and thus be in a position to give relief to these poor people.

“Again with regard to cloth also there is a market for the khadi cloth only in certain seasons and not throughout the year. The demand is not uniform. It is great during certain months of the year and there is at other times practically no demand at all. It is the experience of those who have anything to do with this khadi production that when the demand is the highest, we are not in a position to supply the demand. Therefore if the Government are willing to really assist this industry, they should come forward to give the necessary moneys to produce enough cloth in the slack season and store it so as to enable us to meet the demand without any difficulty whatsoever, when it comes.

“Again, if the Government will also purchase some of this cloth, it will go a great way. Though many people are willing to buy khadi as they believe that it will conduce to the economic independence of the masses, they are not willing to go in for it merely because there is a lurking fear in their minds, or I may say some suspicion in their minds that the Government are against it. They also fear that their superiors may take them to task. But if the Government will themselves purchase at least a small quantity, this will certainly remove the suspicion in their minds, and would go a long way. So, if the Government are really sincere in helping the masses who are really very poor and are also dumb, the only way to do that is to encourage this cottage industry.”

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“Mr. President, Sir, I should like to say a few words on the usefulness of Industrial Homes for Women, one of which is located in Mylapore. It gives not only protection, free boarding, lodging to a number of widows and destitute women, but it also trains them to very useful professions. It is engaged in hand-spinning, hand weaving,

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rattan work, lace, embroidery, sewing, music, etc., and the inmates are also trained as vocational teachers. And now that we are going to introduce vocational training in our schools, these women teachers will be very useful as teachers in Government schools. This institution is open to all castes and creeds. They are not only made self-supporting and self-reliant but also made to be useful to the community. I am very glad to find in the budget there is a provision made for Rs. 1,500 for scholarships for Adi-Dravida girls intended to be trained in this Home. Now the expenses of the institute comes to nearly Rs. 20,000, and hon. Members will remember that in the year 1927 a resolution was moved in this Council urging upon Government to give liberal grants to the Women's Home of Service. The same Home has been developed into the Seva Sadan and is running on these lines, that is, giving much attention to the industries rather than to education. Now nothing has been done so far and the resolution has not been given effect to. But I heard from the Superintendent that there is a provision for giving them Rs. 1,200 from the Industries Department. So, I request the Government to see that this very useful institution is helped with a substantial sum because it is run by a Woman Superintendent; because the women trained in this institution are to go out to the villages as missionary workers. The inmates learn a true spirit of service under such management and they are much better than the women who are trained in other Government institutions. The workers being all honorary, the inmates live in an atmosphere which conduces to the development of the spirit of service, love for one another and love for humanity which are the qualities essential for a missionary. Hence such Homes run by voluntary agencies should be encouraged. Our aim is to develop such institutions in all our districts. Similar Homes are run in Bombay and also in Bengal. So I most respectfully urge on the authorities to give a liberal grant to this Home."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SYED :—"Mr. President, Sir, with regard to Cottage Industries, I shall only refer to the survey that has been made. I am surprised, Sir, that in spite of the observations made by the Industrial Commission of 1916-1918, the Government appointed a non-technical man to carry on the survey. Probably the hon. the Minister is not aware of the observations and I shall read this for his information. Referring to the Industrial survey carried by the Bengal Government the report says:—

"None of these surveys was made by officers with technical knowledge of any industry, and they were all confined to a description of the various provinces from an economic point of view, including superficial accounts or organized industries and more detailed investigations of small and cottage industries, with descriptions of processes, rates of wages, costs of raw material, and prices of and demand for products. The reports usually include proposals on very general lines for the improvement of local industries, with schemes for the organization of the necessary staff. They are useful only for administrative purposes as reviews of the existing industrial position, and as affording a basis for the organization of a local Department of Industries. Expert examinations of particular industries have also been made in Bombay."

"It is irrelevant to the matter under discussion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I suppose the whole of it is irrelevant."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"Anyhow I shall proceed

"This account of the efforts made by Government for the improvement of Indian industries shows how little has been achieved owing to the lack of definite and accepted policy'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Will the hon. Member quote only those passages which relate to cottage industries? Only they will be relevant to

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this debate. I also desire to point out to the hon. Member that the time for discussion of this cut is short and that there are many more hon. Members anxious to speak."

* **MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED** :—" I shall proceed, Sir.

' And to the absence of an appropriate organization of special experts.'

" With regard to the recommendations of the Commission on Cottage Industries, they are innumerable. Sir, I find that effect has not been given to any of them by the hon. Minister or his predecessor. I do not blame him for this. The present Minister has to be blamed for the continuance of a Deputy Collector with a certain number of tahsildars to carry on this survey. I consider, Sir, that the report on Cottage Industries made by a non-technical man is not worth the paper on which it is written. The hon. the Minister should have deputed the Director of Industries or the Deputy Director of Industries to carry on this survey. I know, Sir, that the Minister might say he was not able to do that because the Director is not a technical man and cannot survey the cottage industries himself.

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" But what about the Deputy Director? Probably he is also a non-technical man. He was probably a shop-assistant in or a commercial agent for a certain English firm in Bombay without any knowledge of the languages of the country. Of what use will such a Deputy Director be to us in carrying out a survey of cottage industries? Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the cottage industries started by this Government as experimental and demonstration concerns have failed. They could not be otherwise. In the regime of a non-technical Director and a non-technical Deputy Director, nothing else could be expected. The failure of the glue industry, the jam industry, the ink industry and so many others of which a list was given by the hon. Minister some time ago is due to this utter lack of technical knowledge in the men at the top in the department."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—" I do not think the factories of the Government come under the category of cottage industries."

* **MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED** :—" In order to decide upon giving the necessary help to cottage industries I want the Government to conduct a proper and useful survey. I want to know whether the Minister will direct the Deputy Director of Industries to examine the report on the Survey of Cottage Industries hitherto made and submit a scheme for the encouragement of these industries. For lack of policy and for lack of technical experts the Minister will not be able to do anything. If the Minister does not get the necessary technical advice from the existing men, he must at least get these non-technical men transferred to some other department and appoint new men with technical knowledge. I would like to know whether any European firm in this country will employ a man possessing no technical knowledge at all and possessing no knowledge of any industry whatever on Rs. 1,500, call him a Deputy Director and post him in charge of a department of any industry. If the hon. Minister finds that he is helpless to get rid of these non-technical men, he should come out of the Treasury Bench and do something with us on this side. It is not yet too late."

* **MR. DANIEL THOMAS** :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the state of the jaggery industry in the district of Tinnevely. Nearly half the district is covered by palmyra groves. The condition of the soil is such that it is not fit for any other sort

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of cultivation or growth, so that the owners of nearly half the district have to depend on the yield of the palmyra juice and the jaggery juice manufactured out of the yield of the trees. The difficulties under which this industry now suffers are these. These trees yield juice only during six months of the year, that is, from January to June, and during the rest of the year the palmyra climbers have consequently no scope for employment. On account of this lack of employment for one-half of the year, it happens that petty traders in jaggery make advances to these palmyra climbers and jaggery manufacturers at very exorbitant terms during the off-season for the jaggery to be manufactured in the next season. As soon as the manufacturing season commences these creditors pounce upon the manufacturers, etc., and take away the produce leaving nothing to the actual manufacturers.

"There is also another thing. Jaggery commands an advantageous price only at certain seasons. The economic condition of the jaggery manufacturers is such that they are not able to store jaggery for sale during the periods when it fetches a good price. As a result of these difficulties the jaggery industry is practically dying out in the district and the condition of the owners of these palmyra topes is becoming very hard indeed. I submit in this connexion another thing also. When no other class of trees is taxed as trees in the district, these palmyra trees alone are taxed at so much per tree. Whether the trees yield or not, the taxes are collected automatically by the tax-gatherer. I submit therefore that the difficulties in the way of carrying on the jaggery industry successfully are numerous and formidable and that this is one of the industries which requires special fostering and special consideration at the hands of the Government.

"As regards sugar industry, our goal is to manufacture Indian sugar adequate to the needs of the country. No adequate attempts have been made in that direction and Java sugar is being brought into the country to the detriment of our sugar industry. Under the circumstances, in order to advance towards the desirable goal of making India self-sufficient in the matter of sugar manufacture and in order also to revive the jaggery manufacture in the district of Tinnevely and in other districts also, it is necessary that the Government should come forward with some scheme by which these palmyra climbers and jaggery manufacturers could be helped by the grant of loans during the off-season and the jaggery manufactured could be stored in some convenient places for sale during the advantageous season."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"Mr. President, Sir, as regards the cottage industries, this Government have no policy whatsoever. It is a well-known fact that this Government killed the cottage industries. The fact that the East India Company killed some of the cottage industries and this Government mercilessly killed the remaining cannot be controverted. Now, many hon. Members have made valuable suggestions for the improvement of our cottage industries. But I am quite sure none of them will be accepted. The fact that an officer who does not know anything about the industries is placed at the head of the department is a clear indication to show that this Government do not intend to do anything in this matter at all. The fact again that another man who does not know anything at all has been appointed as Deputy Director of Industries is another proof of the intentions of the Government. Now, during the last two years a survey of the cottage industries is being made. I asked several questions on this subject and the

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

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only answer has been that the Government are prepared to consider, and are considering everything. They are prepared to consider everything in this world. But how long they will consider and what conclusions they will come to are not known. Ordinarily this sort of consideration lasts the whole term of a Ministry and, in case the same Ministry continues in office for a second term also, the consideration lasts for both terms. At the end of the term the Minister quietly lays down his office and nothing is done with reference to this subject at all. When a new Minister takes office he says : I will consider all the points very carefully and come to conclusions later on. That game is going on for some years now. If the Ministry wants to do anything in this matter, it must be a strong Ministry and must act unitedly. So far, only a survey of the cottage industries is going on. Even on matters referred to in the reports of this survey nothing is being done. They want to wait till all the districts are surveyed and all the proposals are placed before the Government. They seem to think that they will be handicapped if they now decide upon helping industries like bangle industry or jaggery industry in particular places. The best way of avoiding any trouble is to postpone the matter for ever. We are getting everything from foreign countries including the toys for our children. These things are manufactured in Japan as cottage industries and sent over here. For want of facilities these are not manufactured here on a large scale and the importation of these things continues. I conclude by expressing the hope that hon. Minister will give us some hope in this direction."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Sir, the Government have not at all neglected the cottage industries. At the end of 1926 they decided that a survey of cottage industries in the Presidency, both existing and potential, should be made for the purpose of selecting particular industries for help in order to enable the agriculturists during the slack season to have a suitable occupation. An officer of the grade of Deputy Collector was appointed in April 1927 and subsequently three Deputy Tahsildars were also appointed. Their reports are nearly ready and the final report for all the districts will be available by the end of this month. As soon as the final report is received, the Government will consider the lines on which these industries could be developed and organized. It will be seen therefore that the Government are already doing their best with a view to encourage cottage industries. With the object of fostering the cottage industries, I may say that the rules under the Act are being sympathetically worked and even to-day a set of rules framed has been placed on the table in accordance with the Act."

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM :—" Out of 4 lakhs only Rs. 20,000 has been given under the State-aid to Industries Act. The rest lapsed."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I may say that cottage industries have been exempted from the more restrictive provisions of the Act with regard to furnishing of security, maintenance of accounts, etc. We are going to amend the Act further to enable us to give more liberal grants to all industries. If more money is required, I shall come to the Council for a supplementary grant. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : What about the Director and the Deputy Director, Sir ?) These are the lines on which the Government propose to proceed.

" Now, I will deal with the various points raised one by one. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju wanted that the rules in regard to the grant of loans should be published. I may for his information say that I will issue

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them as early as possible. I have to day placed on the table of the House one set of rules, but action cannot be taken on them before the expiry of one month.

“ My Friend, Mr. Tulasiram, said something about the transfer of the Textile Institute from Madras to Madura. I am afraid that the hon. Member probably forgets that we are now in the 20th century. The hon. Member said that the Director of Industries is not an Indian. He was not probably aware that our Director of Industries is a Muhammadan gentleman. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : ‘ He is not an expert.’)

“ Many Members spoke about the Textile department. I may inform them that a conference was held as per a resolution of this House and that it has made a unanimous recommendation for the formation of a separate department for textiles. Some recommendations have also been made regarding the handloom and weaving industries. Government have passed orders that pending the formation of a separate department, all the recommendations of the conference should be given effect to as early as possible. Orders will soon be issued and after that the Government propose to form an advisory committee to advise on all textile matters. Almost all the recommendations will be given effect to to improve as much as possible the handloom weaving industry. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : ‘ All the recommendations ?’) Yes, all the recommendations.

“ With regard to the Leather Trade Institute, Government are also alive to the necessity of closing down this institute. As far as the Government are concerned, we have decided to close the education section of this institute. With regard to the tanning section we are trying to get opinion from experts whether it is not possible to revive it inasmuch as the people concerned in the tanning industry are also agreeable to the existence of such a section.

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“ Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar went into details with regard to several cottage industries and complained that action was not taken by the Government in connexion therewith. As I have already stated, a scheme or policy will be laid down with regard to the development of these industries and action will be taken by the Government in the near future.

“ With regard to the appointments of non-technical men as Director and Deputy Director of Industries, I am not responsible for the appointments. (Voices : ‘ Can you get rid of them ?’)

“ As soon as the present incumbents’ term expires, I may assure hon. Members that all the information that they have given to me now will be borne in mind by the Government at the time of appointment of their successors.

“ As regards the demand made by the hon. Deputy President with regard to Mylapore Women’s Home of Service, I may say that the lace-making and embroidery sections have been recognized by the Industries Department and some grants have been given to them last year.

“ Mr. Daniel Thomas said with regard to jaggery industry that it was a complicated problem. Any suggestions made by the hon. Member will be taken notice of by the Government and every help will be given for encouraging this industry.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I now put the motion to vote. The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,69,800 by Rs. 100 under Demand XXVII—Industries.”

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 13. Mr. K. R. Karant. |
| 2. „ K. Koti Reddi. | 14. „ P. Anjaneyulu. |
| 3. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. | 15. „ A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 4. „ S. Satyamurti | 16. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. |
| 5. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 17. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 6. „ J. A. Saldanha. | 18. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. |
| 7. „ G. Harisaravottama Rao. | 19. „ C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | 20. „ C. Obi Reddi. |
| 9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. | 21. „ M. A. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 10. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram. | 22. Meera Ravutar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad. |
| 11. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 23. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 12. „ D. Narayana Raju. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 28. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudiripad. |
| 2. „ Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 29. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 3. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 30. „ K. Krishnan. |
| 4. „ Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 31. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. |
| 5. „ Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. | 32. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. |
| 6. „ Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 33. „ Thomas, Daniel. |
| 7. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan | 34. „ S. Venkiah. |
| 8. Dr. (Mrs) Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 36. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja. |
| 10. Mr. Hilton Brown. | 37. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 11. „ H. A. Watson. | 38. Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 12. „ C. A. Souter. | 39. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar. |
| 13. „ S. H. Slater. | 40. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 14. „ A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 41. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam. |
| 15. „ C. W. E. Cotton. | 42. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao. |
| 16. „ V. Ch. John. | 43. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 17. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 44. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 18. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed. | 45. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 19. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. | 46. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. |
| 20. Mr. A. B. Shetty. | 47. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 21. „ J. Bheemayya. | 48. Khan Bahadur Abul Razaack Sahib Bahadur. |
| 22. „ R. Foulkes. | 49. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 50. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 24. Mahmud Schamnad Bahadur Sahib. | 51. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 25. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 52. Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 26. Zamindar of Singampatti. | |
| 27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. | |

Ayes 23. Noes 52.

The motion was lost.

The main demand (Demand XXVII) was then put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXVIII—FISHERIES

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

‘ That Government be granted not exceeding 8.70 lakhs under Demand XXVIII—Fisheries.’ ”

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 36,000 for Direction be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"This motion is intended to discuss the working of the department in Malabar and South Kanara.

"Sir, there are a large number of fishermen, in Malabar and South Kanara, and a good deal of attention has been given to the development of the fishing industry on the West Coast by the Fisheries department. A committee has been recently appointed to enquire into the working of this department and to suggest lines of future work regarding the development of this industry. I fail to see why no man belonging to the West Coast fishermen has been put on this committee. Two important research stations are in Malabar. At one of these, viz., in Chaliyam, they have been trying to develop the canning industry and at the other place Tanur fish-curing, fish preservation and experiments in oil and guano manufacture have been carried on. We are only at the beginning of the development of this industry and there is a great deal more to be done in refining the oil, in improving the quality of the guano and in perfecting the process of manufacturing fish meal. The work is suffering for want of experts. Recently I drew the attention of the House by means of an interpellation to the placing of a layman with no qualifications for doing the work of a Research Assistant at Tanur. The qualified man who was there was transferred to a fish-curing yard and a man with no qualification for research work has been put in his place. The reply which the Government gave to my interpellation was that it was done only as a temporary measure, and that they were awaiting the report of the Fisheries Committee to put a qualified man in charge of the works at Tanur. Research work is being very much handicapped in every place for want of experts. I understand that a ten years programme of research work was drawn up by the Director and accepted by Government in 1926 but very little has been attempted to be done in this direction. There is no place for training the workers required either for administration work or for research work. So far as I know there is no place which gives training in the higher branches of fishery science."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is going beyond the terms of his motion."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"I am referring to the work that is being done in the research and how it is suffering neglect."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member can refer to the administration of this department in the two districts referred to in his motion."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"I am referring to the work of the department in Malabar and South Kanara."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is not in order."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"For the Fisheries Training Institute at Calicut which is meant to train teachers for elementary schools and also for providing technical instructions in the fishing industry, we want experts and no experts are available. In 1927 the fishermen in South Kanara went on deputation to the hon. Minister and asked for a Fisheries Technical school in Mangalore for training teachers as well as for giving special instructions to fishermen who want advanced technical instruction. Though the Director recommended this request for a Technical school, the Government have not seen it fit to take any action in the matter."

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"The necessity for socio-economic work among fishermen on the West Coast is very well understood. Sir Frederick Nicholson drew the attention of the Government years ago to the low, intellectual, social and economic status of the fishing community. He said they are poor, utterly ignorant, hopelessly involved in debt, and they are being exploited by middlemen and money-lenders. They are greatly addicted to drinking habits. Their fishing hamlets are a set of dirty houses situated in foul surroundings. Sir Nicholson drew up a comprehensive scheme for improving the material and moral condition of these people.

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"These co-operative societies are not at all in a satisfactory working condition. There are no societies for the purchase of salt and fisheries. No loans are granted by societies to buy these things. We have 27 fishery schools in Malabar and 12 schools in South Kanara. These schools are not at all satisfactorily housed or staffed or equipped. Both these societies and schools which are under the supervision of the authorities are suffering for want of sufficient supervision. There are a number of fish-curing yards; these also are under the inspecting officers. It is said that several of them have been working at a loss. No steps have yet been taken to see how the working of these fish-curing yards can be improved. The price of salt issued for curing fish has been doubled since the year 1924. It is said that an additional sum of Rs. 9,784 is got by the Government as the result of doubling the price of salt. Representations have been made in this matter by fishermen in Malabar and South Kanara asking the price of salt to be reduced. But nothing has been done. The inspecting staff is too inadequate to see to the working of the fish-curing yards; they have to inspect the oil and guano factories; they have to supervise the co-operative societies and schools. Their number is too inadequate for all this work. The Director himself has proposed that the inspecting staff should be strengthened. But this matter also is kept pending receipt of the report of the Fisheries Committee. There is some temperance work that is being done among these people; but for temperance or any other social or economic work there are not trained men. Men who are trained in the fishing industry cannot at all be said to be suitable for this sort of work. Unless the social and economic condition of the fishermen is improved, we cannot develop the fishing industry. The department is marking time and waiting for the report of the Fisheries Committee. I trust that at least such reforms as can be effected in all these various matters without waiting for the report of the Fisheries Committee would be given effect to."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, I beg to second the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Sir, all the matters referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Shetty, are under the consideration of the Fisheries Committee and I have already stated that its report will be published by the end of July. Therefore no action can be taken by the Government until the report is published. I am sorry it was not possible to include one of the members of the fishermen community in the Fisheries Committee. But men who have taken great interest in the matter in the Legislative Council have been nominated to the committee and the fishermen themselves are being cited as witnesses and they gave evidence in Malabar. Mr. Shetty suggested that some matters which were not under the consideration of the Fisheries Committee, for instance, the economic and social

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improvement of the fishermen community, might be taken up at once. The Government have taken action with regard to the working of the co-operative societies in the fishermen area. The administration report of last year suggested that the departmental work required thorough overhauling and the Registrar has been asked to advise in the matter. The officers of the Fisheries department themselves are doing a great deal of social service among the fishermen. They are preaching against intemperance and extravagance. Other matters are under the consideration of the Fisheries Committee and I do not want to say anything on those matters now. With these words I request my hon. Friend to withdraw the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,000 for Direction by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put and lost.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,000 for Direction by Rs. 100'.

"Briefly, my grounds are these. I wish to draw attention to the inefficiency and extravagance of the department doing so little of good, adding to the price of salt given to fish-curers and other burdens of the fisherfolk. The Madras Government are the only one in India which have got a Fisheries department; it is inefficient and extravagant. We recognized that long ago and it was proposed by the Retrenchment Committee that this department should be abolished. But some how or other it has been maintained and I am sorry to say that it is maintained with little benefit to anybody. I want answers to the following questions: What community is being helped by this department, what industry it has fostered as a popular one, what researches it has done and what other benefits are being done or proposed to be done? I don't say that the Fisheries Committee is fishy as somebody remarked the other day. I wish to point out that it has no distinct and clear policy; there is want of clear foresight, want of proper economy. I am in a position to differentiate between the benefits derived from this department by the fishermen in South Kanara and North Kanara. I am very much in touch with both. In North Kanara the fishermen can easily get salt from the Salt department for curing fish at 10 annas or 12 annas a maund. In our Presidency we have a Fisheries department and that is the reason why the price of salt has been increased. It is being sold now at Re. 1-4-0. Ten annas is charged extra because we have got a Fisheries department which does nothing more than the Salt department does for fishing yards. The worries of these fishermen can be realized by one who lives among them as I have done. No Minister has done anything for this department. This department would be abolished by the Minister if he lives among the fishermen and sees what is going on. If anything has been done for the improvement of the industry, it is by the self-enterprise of the people themselves. The Government have contributed nothing to improve their condition. Sir Frederick Nicholson and his Assistant, Mr. Govindan, had a heart and great sympathy for the people; they lived among them; they helped them very much. There is now very little paternal sympathy on the part of the Government for the people. Next, there is want of expert knowledge. An expert who was doing some work for the benefit of the department was somehow or other sent away. As my hon. Friend Mr. Shetty told us, an officer who has no expert knowledge is posted. Such officers conduct experiments and it is sheer waste of money. I need not go into details.

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“Then we have got the fishing trawler. Hon. Members will remember that a motion was brought forward in this House for Rs. 45,000 in connexion with this trawler. When a large number of Members of this House took objection to the motion, it was shunted aside. Later on a demand for about one lakh of rupees was brought forward and it was passed for getting this fish trawler. It is not a fishing trawler at all. It is now supposed to carry on experiments. The trawler was in Madras port for a long time. There was some difficulty in removing the trawler from Madras. The then hon. Minister had pleasant trips on it. This House has sanctioned a huge sum for overhauling it and for putting it in proper working order. It will never be in working order. The trawler is useless; it is not worth the metal for which it was bought. A committee has been appointed to enquire into the working of the department. I do not know if any member of that committee knows anything about all these technical matters . . .”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member can continue his remarks regarding the qualifications of the members of the committee after lunch.”

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30) p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The discussion on the adjournment motion has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor under Rule 22 (2).”

The discussion on Mr. Saldanha's motion under Demand XXVIII—Fisheries was then resumed.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Sir, the Fisheries Committee that was appointed by Government to investigate and report on matters connected with the Fisheries department consists of members who are ignorant of the fishing affairs. There is not even one gentleman from the West Coast. It will be well to bear in mind that most of the fishing operations are conducted on the West Coast and unless there is somebody on the committee with some knowledge of fishing and the condition of the people there to a great extent, I think the members of the committee will be groping in the dark. Of course they may ask so many questions and get information on many of the points relating to fishing but they cannot get a knowledge of geography and history and common matter by means of witnesses, as the Simon Commission are trying to learn them. To appoint men to a committee who are absolutely ignorant of the conditions is absurd. What I say is there are men in the Ministerialist party who could have been appointed on the committee. For instance my hon. Friends Messrs. Schamnad and Shetty who belong to the West Coast would have enlightened the committee on various matters. And, what is the committee going to do in the future, I wonder. If it is not already too late I request the Government will at least now appoint two more Members of the Legislative Council or other gentlemen representing the people of the West Coast who have knowledge of the fishing industry on the committee. Another thing is, the committee have not visited the West Coast. The conditions in the West Coast are so peculiar that the members of the committee ought to have gone and seen them for themselves. There are a large number of people there who take part in fishing operations and it is therefore necessary that the committee should have visited that place and taken more evidence. Another defect in the working of the committee was that much of evidence that could be obtained was not forthcoming because the people who were invited to give evidence were not paid travelling allowance. I have

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known people who were unwanted before the Simon Commission being paid handsomely. The fishermen in South Kanara are very poor and if they are not paid travelling allowance they will not be able to go before the committee to give evidence. I believe the members of the committee are paid their travelling allowance and there is no reason why when the people are poor and could not afford to incur their own expenditure they should not be paid travelling allowance when they come to give evidence. I know the Director of Industries deserves to be sympathized in such matters. We cannot expect him to be an expert in everything relating to fishing. He has done his utmost so far as he could go. Why should Government start this trawler business when there is not in India a community of fishermen or capitalists who would take to deep-sea fishing? As a matter of fact, one trawler is not sufficient to carry on fishing operations and several more are necessary. On the coast of Kanara there are a number of fishing boats which go far off into the sea. Why not improve their condition and encourage them by aiding them with capital?

"Another grievance of these people I have to bring to your notice is that there are too few fish-curing yards on the West Coast. I recently travelled along the coast from Mangalore. One has to go 23 miles before reaching a fish-curing yard from Suratkal to Adaisar. Now, the Fisheries department, I am told, is co-operating with the local boards in order to force the fishing people to take their fish for curing purposes to fish-curing yards, with the aid of some provisions in the Local Boards Act, under which they have to take out a licence from the taluk boards for curing. My submission is that this is a home industry and a cottage industry and why should not these people be permitted to cure their fish in their own places instead of compelling them to go 23 miles or 20 or 15 miles for curing their fish? It is really a great hardship. I hope the hon. Minister and the Director of Fisheries will look into the matter and see that necessary steps are taken to stop this infliction on the poor people. I am sure the Government will give a poor explanation for keeping the trawler *Lady Goschen*. It is said that it is laid up at Bombay—I do not know with what illness or for what other purpose. It is true that something like a lakh of rupees has been spent on it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I hope on account of the recent illness of the hon. Member, Dr. Mallayya will impose a time-limit on his speech."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I doubt very much whether the Fisheries Committee will enlighten us on this matter, because they are themselves groping in the dark and will only end in darkness. If they want to keep the department, let them keep it. I am not against keeping it, but let it be for the benefit of the masses. Let the Fisheries department be not closed if it can be of any educative value to the people. Why should not people be trained in curing fish? So far only half-a-dozen apprentices have been trained in the Chaliyam factory and if you can turn out experts from this institution it will be a great benefit to the people. Therefore I will not deery any amount of deficits or losses on account of this provided the masses are benefited and provided you educate and train more people on a large scale for the benefit of the masses."

* Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion of my hon. friend, Mr. Saldanha. I am told that the Fisheries department is responsible for restricting the supply of salt and

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thereby causing inconvenience and raising the price of salt. For instance, salt is not allowed to be brought to Kasaragod and to such other small ports by Manjis, Palemars, etc., as before. Formerly it was being brought to these places in such boats but for some reason or other now it was to be brought only by trains.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the schools for the fishermen community, I had asked some of the departmental officers to start some in important places on the West Coast, but strange to say in most of the places where schools are wanted, no school has been started. The existing schools are neglected, no encouragement is given and nothing is taught that will be useful to the fishermen boys in their after-life. Only what is taught in the taluk board schools is taught in these schools also. Then what is the need for these special schools? They ought to teach special subjects in these special schools."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know whether the subject of education of fishermen boys is included in the grant."

MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Yes, Sir, Rs. 16,800 is being spent for the Training Institute at Calicut. But what is the training given in this institute? Nothing worth mentioning. There is one carpenter in the institute, it is true. He does not teach anything more than they do at home. It will be something if the boys are taught boat-making or net-making better than they are taught in their houses. Then, Sir, a sum of Rs. 54,000 is spent for special schools for fisherfolk. After all what is it that is taught there? Only the three R's that are generally taught in the taluk board schools. Thus in my opinion the whole sum is wasted. Something which will be useful for fisherfolk in their after-life must be taught in such schools."

"Then again some officers of the department unnecessarily interfere in local affairs. I had proposed in the Assembly to convert the Trikanad railway station into a pakka station. But as the station was in a big curve and gradient it could not be done, now the station has been removed to Katikulam within a mile to the north in the same village. There are two parties in the village. The officers of the department aided one of the parties and so they created a faction among the people. The argument of the officers concerned is that there is a fish-curing yard at Trikanad and therefore the station must be there only. But the new station is within one mile only. What difference will this make to the fish trade or anything else?"

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"On a point of order, Sir, my hon. Friend raises the question of the closing of the flag station in connexion with this motion. I fear he is not in order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think it is relevant in so far as it will reduce the cost."

* MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB :—"Sir, in other places such as Kasaragod, Kumbia, Manjeshwar, etc., the railway stations are beyond 2 or 3 miles from the fish-curing yards, while in this place the station is only within a mile. You can imagine how much inconvenience will arise from this. Are they trying to bring the stations near the yards or the yards near the stations in those places?"

"Then with regard to the *Lady Goschen* I can say that also is a failure. I am a member of the Fisheries Advisory Committee. I had visited the trawler in the harbour with the Minister. We found it quite unfit for

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the purpose for which it was intended. It is not fit for fishing. It was a condemned vessel given over to this Government. When it was brought here it was found to be quite useless. Large sums of money are being spent on it year after year and even now it is not fit for fishing. The primary purpose for which it was purchased was to teach deep-sea fishing. In order that deep fishing may be usefully taught Government will have to give loans to the fisherfolk to buy fishing boats and nets. The cannery at Chaliyam is also a failure. Of course, I see the Fisheries department is still in its infancy. I make all these suggestions so that the department may carry out these proposals."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It is true that there is a great deal of complaint with regard to the rate of the salt duty in the fish-curing areas. The duty rose from 6 annas to 10 annas. In 1924, when the control of the fish-curing yards was transferred from the Salt department to the Fisheries department, the duty had to be increased from 10 annas to Re. 1-4-0 in order to meet the recurring expenses due to this transfer. Last year, the Fisheries Advisory Committee, I think in December 1927, recommended for the reduction of the salt duty, but as it is a question affecting finance, it has been referred to the Fisheries Committee to see whether the recommendation can be carried out without detriment to the revenue.

"With regard to the trawler about which so much was said by Mr. Saldanha, the vessel was purchased in 1926 and it is to be utilized in Madras. It is to be used to see whether fishing in deep waters is possible here. It was purchased for this purpose and not for teaching the fishermen boys in the matter of fishing."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" How many times did it go out of order ? " (Laughter.)

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am coming to that. The problem of conducting fishing experiments by the trawler is engaging the attention of the authorities and they are collecting materials in connexion with that and therefore it is too early to say anything on that. A sum of nearly 76 thousand rupees is necessary to equip *Lady Goschen* for deep fishing in deep waters and hence much caution is necessary in this enterprise. Sir, in Ceylon also the commercial undertakings by Government in this respect have been reduced as here. Then, Sir, this question of *Lady Goschen* trawler is also one of the items to be examined by the Fisheries Committee. And Mr. Saldanha said that I must take a firm stand regarding that. I shall certainly take as firm a stand as I can in the matter after getting the findings of the committee. With regard to the question that no travelling allowance was given to those who gave evidence, I must make it plain that the committee went to the areas where the fishermen are numerous, and so those who came there would have to incur only a very small expenditure and so they were not paid travelling allowance. With regard to the complaint about the schools it is the intention of Government to transfer these schools to the Education department."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Very good, and the fish also."

** The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Mr. Schamnad complained about the removal of the flag station at Trikanad. I understand that some M.L.C.'s were more responsible for it than the officers of the department. As regards the other matters, I shall try to do what I can."

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* **Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA** :—"I have been listening to the speech of the hon. the Minister for Development very carefully. He is a stranger to fish and we can expect very little from him, as he has not the experience. The first thing is the general complaint about the disabilities of the fishermen on the West Coast. Then, Sir, it is also the fact that Government insist that the yards should be 4 to 6 miles from each other. Sir, I am told that the contractors at these yards are engaging not fishermen, but men of other communities, even Brahmans. (Hear, hear and laughter.) That is the complaint. Why should Government deprive the poor fishermen of these places of their legitimate profession? Then again, the enhancement of the price of salt for curing is another stumbling block in the way of propagation of this industry. I do not see any reason why Government should not advocate the use of brine or concentrated solution of salt from the sea so long as it is used for a legitimate purpose. If Government want to imitate western countries, it is high time that they should concentrate fish-curing in their hands and run the enterprise themselves. But to insist on their being taken to the yards and also to forbid these poor people from curing the fish in their own yards is a hardship for which the Government have no excuse at all.

"Then, coming to the Fisheries Committee, Sir, I am afraid that, with the exception of Dr. Sundara Raj, all the gentlemen on that committee know very little. In fact, they know nothing about fish, no more than my hon. Friend the Minister for Development. (Hear, hear.) It is no use this committee prolonging its existence any longer. I should think that it is sheer waste of Government money to prolong this committee and to allow it to go over to the various places. I am against this committee being allowed to continue because it would only mean postponement of this question for some time more.

"Then coming to the trawler *Lady Goschen*, I am afraid the Government have made a very very bad bargain. When she was purchased there was no useful life in her at all. She was purchased from Dundee and brought down here. Within six months the boilers burst. A question was asked by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha and he was told that the boiler did not burst but tubes burst. You do not expect the big boiler with its big body to burst. Then it was sent down for repairs to Colombo, and was repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 in the Colombo harbour. Even now I do not think it is working well, and it is high time you sink her into the bay and get a new one. Instead of wasting Rs. 8,000 for six months or eight months, I do not see any reason why you should not purchase a new trawler. But it is questionable whether this deep-sea fishing is going to benefit anybody. Your fishermen won't go to the deep sea for getting their fish. They get all their fish in shallow waters. Then, what is the use of this deep-sea fishing unless you want to show to the public that you are conducting a big experiment and unless you want to get the crew from other places and provide them with posts and salaries. You are simply wasting public money which you may very usefully utilize for improving the economic and social conditions of the fishermen. I am told that numbers of these poor fishermen are leaving the country for Trinidad, Bombay and other places. It is therefore high time that the Government took up the matter in their own hands and carried out the suggestions made by hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha."

* **Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI** :—"Mr. President, the annual report shows that they have had a great windfall this year because they could get about

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Rs. 3,97,614 under pearl fisheries. This is the biggest amount of money they could ever get since 1899 or so. With all that, this seems to be only less than a lakh, about Rs. 94,000 or so. That shows that they are spending their money with both hands; as my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha put it, they are wasting money on supervision as they are doing in all other departments. The direction itself costs Rs. 35,000 and superintendence costs Rs. 1,15,000 or so. In this department there are two or three items which are very useful and which I do not condemn at all. One is the fisheries training institute. That is one thing which would be very useful if properly managed and carried on. The other thing is demonstration, demonstration of fish-curing, preparing guano oil and preparing fish manures and that sort of thing. That would be a useful thing if properly managed and carried on without extravagance. The question of extravagance seems to be altogether out of consideration of the Government. Also, whenever they start a business like this, they want to have a monopoly of it and get control of the whole under the management of the Government and they want always to make a lot of money out of this. For instance, fish-curing, as was mentioned by an hon. Member, was done as a cottage industry previously. Now the Government wants to introduce new methods and give proper training to people who are engaged in this fish-curing. That may be very laudable and necessary also. Instead of demonstrating how new methods can be taken up and introduced in regard to this matter and leaving the fishermen with that special knowledge so that they can apply it to their own trade as before as a cottage industry, the Government want all these people to come there and cure their fish in the special yards set up by the Government. That is really a hardship. They have to travel miles and miles before they can reach these yards and they have to do the whole fish-curing there. That will not be to the benefit of the fishermen. They feel it very much as a grievance.

“Another is thing this. The salt is to be given at a nominal charge or no charge at all if the Government want really to encourage this fish-curing; and if they want to encourage these fishermen to do it on a large scale, they must encourage them by giving salt free or at a nominal rate. Instead of that, as has been admitted by the hon. the Minister, the sale rate of salt has been increased. First it was only six annas, then it went up to ten annas and so on. Gradually they increased it. For getting complete control of these people, the Government want to resort to these methods. They want the help of the taluk boards, the unions and everybody in the world, and they may want the police also by and by to compel these people to go to these fish-curing yards paying the necessary fees and to do it there alone and nowhere else. That is a real hardship which the Government have to consider. With regard to the demonstration, in the report it is clearly stated that very little money is granted and that is a crying need. After all, they are not making much from this fish-curing. The net profit of the working of all the fish-curing yards amounted only to Rs. 3,494 against an expenditure of Rs. 4,000. That is only Rs. 4,000 they are making from these fish-curing yards after resorting to all these methods and after compelling these poor people to resort to the fish-curing yards. This sort of compulsion should be given up. It may be stated in reply that they have got special accommodation and special rooms prepared and special tanks constructed for these people which are very useful to them for doing this curing there. But what these people resent is that they have to leave their families and their children in their places and travel some miles before they could reach these

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yards. They would thus be deprived of the help which they were receiving from their families, and so this arrangement is of no benefit at all to the fishermen.

"Then, I do not know why the item of primary schools should come in here. If special education is given for the sons of fishermen, then that may be included in this item. But only ordinary primary schools are started and yet this department wants to run these primary schools also.

"As regards research work, and planning and testing various places preparing charts where particular sorts of fish are found, special fish or chank, fish, the temperature that is wanted, and the nature of the salt water that is required for special oysters and other fish is indeed a very important thing. No objection can be taken for a thing like that. Money may be spent for such things and they may be improved, but there must be economy everywhere, and without economy these things are likely to be mismanaged.

"With regard to giving of contracts, there should not be special favouritism shown to anybody at all. With regard to the Tinnevely chank fisheries, the report itself admits that such favouritism is shown. The report says:—

'Several merchants submitted tenders of which the highest was from Mr. Hem Chandra Kar, a former contractor who offered the high rate of Rs. 525-12-9 for full-sized Tinnevely district shells and Rs. 8 for undersized ones. The lowest was that of the Decca Industrial Union who offered only Rs. 350 for full-sized and Rs. 25 for under-sized shells. Government however sanctioned the sale to the Decca Industrial Union at the rate of Rs. 400 per 1,000 shells for a period of three years from 1st July 1927. The difference between the rates is nearly about Rs. 13,000 over the current season's catches which the Madras Government have forgone for the benefit of the Bengal workmen.'

"And so, they gave up a profit of Rs. 13,000 in favour of this industrial union as it is admitted in the report itself. And as a reason for that, it is stated that it is to benefit the Bengalee workmen that it was given to this union. That is not the proper thing to be done at all. I do not think this province is concerned with labourers in Bengal. They do not care for the labourers here, and there are so many of them. If a question is asked 'Why not you do something for the Bengal labourers?' the hon. Minister will get up and state 'We have nothing to do with the Bengal labourers, Sir. Our attention is confined only to the labourers in this province.' The whole secret of it is perhaps this. They wanted to benefit this special company started to serve certain interests against the interests of this and this Government gave up Rs. 13,000. That is not the way of doing business. Next time, no one will send you tenders because they know that the Government are determined to give even to the lowest tender, provided the officer in charge is quite satisfied with the application, even if it is the lowest figure. That ought to be condemned from every point of view. So, I submit, Mr. President, in these circumstances, great economy is to be exercised and waste should be prevented. This House would never object to such demonstrations being held with regard to fish-curing, preparing guano or any other thing. But if it is used only to oppress these fishermen and have a monopoly of it and make these people part with what they earn every day, would certainly be objected by hon. Members of this House. With these few remarks I commend this motion for the acceptance of this House."

The motion was put to the House and lost.

3-15
p.m.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move that the allotment of Rs. 8,69,600 for Fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100 to discuss the utter wastefulness of the Prema and Sunkesula fish ponds in the Kurnool

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district. I have personally inspected these places, Sir, and I find that it is not merely waste of expenditure from the Government exchequer, but it also affects very materially the well-being of the people locally. Recently, on the floor of this House I asked a question with regard to these two places, and in answer to that I was told that information was still coming; but one thing I was made aware of, namely, that these two ponds were established in 1912 and 1919 respectively. The Sunkesula pond was established in 1912 evidently, and the Prema pond in 1919. It is sixteen long years since the Sunkesula was established and it is now nine years since the Prema pond was established. But nobody, either locally or elsewhere, knows as to the exact scope of the business that is being done there. So far as I can see, there are some overseers, one overseer there and one overseer here, two watchmen and two fishermen, and at the pumping installation at Sunkesula charges for pumping in addition. I find that all that is done at Sunkesula is this, that with water pumped from the Tungabhadra the ponds are filled and certain fish are reared there. Whether these fish are supplied regularly for any purpose I am not aware of. It is quite possible that the answer would be that fish are being reared, so that they might be used in the local area in wells and ponds to prevent malarial germs being developed and things of that kind. With regard to the Sunkesula farm I wish to say that it is a waste in this way. It is the Tungabhadra water that is being taken to the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal which runs somewhere from Sunkesula to Cuddapah, and there might have been made a provision, without the pumping installation, to open a pond and incur less expenditure. Even that could have been welcome instead of this wasteful expenditure on Sunkesula. With regard to the public service that Sunkesula has rendered to the people, I have yet to know what it is, and I do not propose to comment upon that aspect of it, at present. But so far as the Prema farm is concerned, I have taken very good care to examine it carefully and I find that about 100 acres of wet cultivation suffer on account of it. It was established in 1919 and for all these nine years nothing has been done really. I visited the place and I found that one kind of fish gourami—I do not know how to pronounce it, I am not an expert—gourami is all that is reared, and even that did not thrive well. They have freshly filled tanks with fish, I understand, and the numbers recruited at the ponds are not encouraging. In one pond the number recruited is about 53, in another it is 109 or 110 or 116. There are six ponds of that nature. In one pond there is a different variety—I do not remember its name—but either of these varieties is not had for use in the locality so far as I know, but the Government have had to spend a lot of money upon it, and these 100 acres which were flourishing under agriculture have been allowed to suffer for these nine years, and the agriculturists are paying wet rates and growing dry crops. The Kurnool district and other sister districts generally are wanting in sources of water. The western side of Nallamalais is the only source wherefrom we are able to get springs, which water is much used for cultivation from time immemorial. To-day even that cultivation is not there, and men are obliged to grow dry crops. If there were some use out of it I may not have taken any objection to it. But there appears to be absolutely no use out of this farm standing there for nine years; that people should not know what is being done with it is a commentary upon the administration of that particular farm.

“As regards the Prema farm, I want the Minister to look into it very carefully. I was told that they wanted to try rearing trout and fish of that

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kind. These experiments are very good in the brains of experts. Let not experts have their fads at the cost of the people. Moreover, have these farm any value as places where some demonstration is given? I can understand the aquarium on the beach in Madras; there is some demonstration and people learn something by going there. But Sunkesula and Prema are situated in such places that nobody goes there. Sunkesula is 18 miles from Kurnool and Prema 13 miles from Nandyal, in the forests. They have neither educative value nor material value, so far as I can see. Even as having some scientific value, the department at Prema cannot claim any achievement. So far as I see, they have failed to grow anything there. If the Minister would go into these matters and carefully examine them and withdraw the Prema farm at any rate and try to shift the Sunkesula farm to a place where he can try on a more economic scale, it will be really to the advantage of both the district and the exchequer though to a small extent."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"I second it."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"It is a local matter and I do not think many hon. Members including myself know much of the locality. I shall read a brief statement which I have got from the department itself:—

'(1) In 1915, the Honorary Director of Fisheries submitted a scheme for dealing with the permanent waters in the Nallamalai Hills and jungles which are notorious for a malignant type of fever from an anti-malarial point of view. The proposals were to construct ponds and hatcheries at two suitable centres for breeding larvicidal fish in large numbers and to stock all the permanent water holes and springs throughout the hills with this fish every year. The Government approved of the proposals and sanctioned a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,800 on the construction of ponds, hatcheries, store-heads, Assistant Inspector's quarters, etc., and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,000. Two ponds were accordingly opened in 1918 and stocked with larvicides. In 1923, the Director of Fisheries submitted proposals for constructing four additional fish ponds at the farm for the following reasons:—

'(a) The Sunkesula fish farm in the Kurnool district had not sufficient water area for the rapidly multiplying gourami, a valuable kind of exotic food fish and it was necessary to relieve the congestion felt at the farm by constructing additional ponds at Prema if the fish was to be grown in large numbers for purposes of stocking the inland waters in the Presidency, the fisheries of which are owned by the department; and

'(b) The existing two ponds at Prema were inadequate to raise the necessary quantity of larvicidal fish to deal with all the waters in the Nallamalais.

'(2) The additional ponds were intended thus to be utilized for growing larvicidal fish as well as gourami, the processes being not mutually exclusive. The proposals involved a capital expenditure of Rs. 5,700 for the construction of four fish ponds, cost of apparatus, etc., and an annual recurring cost of Rs. 700. The proposals were sanctioned in 1925. The additional ponds were brought into working order in 1927-28 and in that year two of them were stocked with gourami with satisfactory results. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Most unsatisfactory results.) There are thus six ponds at the Prema farm in which both larvicidal fish and gourami are reared.

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‘(3) The Director has stated that the expenditure on the farm on an average is Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 per annum and that the total expenditure up to date from the commencement on the upkeep of the farm was Rs. 3,915. No receipts have been obtained from the farm. It is, however, anticipated that an annual income of Rs. 200 would be obtained by the sale of gourami after they attain marketable size (two years after introduction in the ponds) in the Nandyal market.

‘(4) Since 1920-21 the several water holes all over the Nallamalais have been annually stocked with larvicides grown at the two ponds in the farm. In 1920-21 all permanent waters in the Bairuti, Pechervu and Gundalakamma ranges and one spring in the Chelma range were stocked with larvicides. (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao ; Malaria reigns supreme.) In 1921-22 nearly 20,000 larvicides were put into water holes in eight of the forest ranges. In 1922-23 55 water holes were stocked with 126,000 larvicides, in 1923-24 51 water holes with 19,400 larvicides, in 1924-25 42 water holes with 19,300 larvicides, in 1925-26 62 water holes with 26,000 larvicides and in 1926-27 37 water holes with 14,200 larvicides. It is reported that these stocking operations have resulted in an appreciable reduction of malarial infection in the tract. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the farm up to date was only Rs. 3,915 and this small expenditure has been more than justified. Now that the four additional ponds have been completed larvicidal fish in larger numbers could be grown and stocked in the water holes for destroying the mosquito larval. Gourami will also be grown for distribution to the neighbouring fresh water tanks and rivers and their sales will bring in some revenue.

‘(5) Attention is solicited to page 62 of the administration report for 1927-28 from which it will be seen that objections were raised by the ryots of the adjacent village, Kadamala Kalva to the diversion of the Bhiravani spring water to the fish ponds on the ground that the wet ayacut area under the spring suffered from want of water. The Director has made the following remarks regarding the objections :—

“ The matter was fully investigated with the aid of the Revenue officers and it was found that there was not much force in the objection. The period when the ryots will be requiring water for these lands lasts only from the end of July to October. This is the rainy season in these parts ; the ponds will not be requiring much water then and the ryots’ interests need not suffer. Since, however, we have had no actual experience in the matter, the question of water supply will carefully be studied during the ensuing wet weather and remedial measures, if they prove to be necessary, will be suggested. latter.

“ The objects of the farm are twofold—to breed larvicidal fish for stocking the water holes on the Nallamalais to reduce the incidence of malaria and to breed gourami for distribution to the inland waters, the fisheries of which are controlled by the department and for sale in the surrounding tracts, specially in the Nandyal market. The former object has been to a certain extent realized and the department claims to have brought about a reduction in malaria. The additional ponds were taken over only in 1927 and the second object—the breeding of gourami—has just been taken up.

[Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar] [25th March 1929]

"The benefits from the health point of view of the operations of the department in introducing larvicidal fish are not shown in terms of rupees, annas and pies; but can easily be appreciated."

"We are awaiting a further report from the Director and when it is received it will be placed before the House. In these circumstances I think the hon. Member will withdraw his motion."

The motion was put and negatived.

The demand was put and adopted.

DEMAND XXIX—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

3-30
p.m.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 23'87 lakhs for Labour including Factories.'

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 81,500 for Inspector of Factories be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"The object of this motion is to condemn the present practice of prosecuting or rather persecuting the owners of petty factories which are often not much bigger than rural or cottage industries for trivial offences such as failure to whitewash walls or to repaint wood-work and getting heavy fines imposed at courts of magistrates who have not the courage to displease Government. Sir, we have been familiar with this state of affairs when we open a daily newspaper. We read the proprietor of a certain factory has been fined and not only that he was once fined on various grounds. These offences are grouped together and the total of such fines comes to several hundreds of rupees in each case. Sir, the gravamen of the charge against the proprietors of these so-called factories—I shall presently explain what these factories really are—is that they have committed some trivial infringements. Often, it is for not painting the iron bars of windows or whitewashing the walls. Very often it is nothing more serious than that. And for these lapses each proprietor of the so-called factory has in the course of the year to pay a heavy penalty. Sir, I need not tell you how the imposition of these heavy penalties for these paltry offences, if offences they really are, sets a premium on the non-starting of more factories in this province. Now let us see what these factories are. They are generally either rice-hulling factories or the groundnut decorticators. More often it is a factory which does both the kinds of work in the off season and on season and very many of these factories are idle for most part of the year. Well, the spirit of competition is so great that in the river-side villages you will find a very large number of factories so close together, so small and so starving for want of work that they hardly make a living and very many factories change hands rapidly. Such is the financial aspect of these so-called factories. And these factories moreover are employers of very very limited amount of labour—hardly 20 or 30 people are employed in these factories. The factories are such that there is not much real danger to employees as they are in cases of highly developed Western countries and dangerous occupations like acid-making and others and yet the solicitude of Government towards these small concerns is such that these are magnified into 'factories.' So far as penalties are concerned these are treated like the proprietors of big concerns like Messrs. Parry & Co. and other big concerns in this province.

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[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar]

Sir, it is common knowledge that the future development and prosperity of this country will depend upon largely increased use of machinery. Of course, there are several kinds of machinery from simple machines like a sewing machine or a typewriter or very complicated machines giving employment to thousands and thousands of people. But as regards the Factories Act, of course, the sewing machine is excepted as also the typewriter. But anything a little more complicated than that comes under the rigour of this Factories Act. Sir, you will find in Western countries the prosperity of the nation is almost synonymous with the increased use of machinery. We are told that in Japan almost every house has got many labour-saving appliances and the national Government there having made a national concern of the supply of cheap electrical power to almost the remotest cottages even in the outlying villages of Japan, you find that every housewife is able to command the use of up-to-date electrical appliance and cheap power with the result that, if the husband wants to repair a shoe or mend some clothes, there is a sewing machine there to which electric power is tacked on and in a few minutes the work is done. So also for household work such as grinding flour and other things in Japan they have gone in for electric power very largely. But unfortunately the present Labour Commissioner has not gone to Japan. These officers are made of a different stuff with the result Japan is increasing in prosperity so wonderfully while we are sinking lower and lower industrially. Therefore, if the fact that the Government is really solicitous about our industrial advancement is true, it is high time they did not treat the owners of so-called factories in this severe manner. Of course, there are machinery in which very small lapses or inattention on the part of the management will involve the unwary employees in immediate loss of life but most of these single machinery like decorticators, flour mills and all these things do not involve any such danger and ordinary precautions of covering the fly-wheel and dangerous parts is quite enough for all practical purposes. Not painting the iron bars or whitewashing the walls is not going to involve these operatives in any great danger to life. Therefore I plead for a little more humane treatment for these so-called factory owners and thereby encourage the increased use of machinery in this country. Sir, with these words I move the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The motion is lost for want of a seconder."

* Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for Direction be reduced by Rs. 100' to point out the department's indifference to the educational interests of the Adi-Dravida girls.

"The Labour Department was created in 1919. There is a report—I have got the report in my hand—from which I see that this department has been devoting all its attention to the educational needs of the boys only because I find that there have been 994 schools but no mention is made of any school for girls. There have also been a number of scholarships educational and industrial. I find 550 scholarships and 220 fee remissions and 110 scholarships for industrial training and there are other scholarships. But only two have been set apart for Adi-Dravida girls. Again about the hostels there are two Government hostels, one in Masulipatam and one at Madras. Even there hostel for girls was never thought of. So, Sir, I should like to know whether the department is there only for looking after the education of boys

[Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi] [25th March 1929]

or is it for both. Coming to the educational department I find there is no special scholarship at all for the Adi-Dravida girls. Out of the 27 scholarships for unmarried Hindu girls, the Principal of the Lady Willingdon College has been good enough to take away two scholarships and award them to the Adi-Dravida girls because there have been a good number of applications from the Adi-Dravida girls. Many applications had to be refused. And also there is no hostel accommodation even here in the City of Madras for Adi-Dravida girls. I do not want in a city like this that a separate hostel should be kept for Adi-Dravida girls. But for want of a good hostel even for the girls of other communities Adi-Dravida girls had to suffer for want of accommodation. Of course in the mufassal the difficulties are very many. In the mufassal the people are not prepared to have Adi-Dravida girls in a common hostel. I feel it is very necessary for the Labour Department to open hostels at least for a number of districts in one place so that the Adi-Dravida girls of the mufassal may have the benefit of higher education. The department has not realized the importance of higher education for girls of the backward community. I need not point out to the hon. Members that if better sanitation, better health or even social reform is to result from education, it should come from the educated women of the community. Of course there are scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 given by the Labour Department for both boys and girls. But the Principal of the Lady Willingdon College writes to say that no application has been received for these scholarships because 7 rupees is not enough for the girls for their boarding and lodging charges and so nobody has applied for these scholarships of Rs. 3 and Rs. 7. I therefore respectfully submit that both the Labour Department and the Educational Department must devote at least so much attention to the girls as they have been doing for the boys all along."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"I rise to second the motion moved by the Deputy President. Sir, the percentage of girls who are literate is below half a per cent. At present there is very little facility afforded to the Adi-Dravida girls to get higher education in Madras. I know that the few Adi-Dravida girls that have come from the mufassal are asked to walk from Mylapore to Triplicane (Lady Willingdon College), a distance of more than a mile. In the scorching sun to walk that long distance is really a hard job and they equally suffer during the rainy days. Some time back I interpellated in this House as to the convenience given to the Adi-Dravida girls about conveyance for going to the school. These girls who come from the mufassal are put to great hardship. The hon. Minister for Education told me that he would look into the matter and I do not know what he has done. Sir, the first step, I think, must be to see that Adi-Dravida girls are given facilities to get higher standard of education both in Madras and the mufassal. I am sure that the Home Member will give this matter his considered attention."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I am glad that the hon. the Deputy President raised this question because she raised a debate on the same question this time last year on the Labour budget. On the 31st March 1928 there were as many as 1,179 schools started by the Labour Department. These were meant both for boys and girls. The hon. Member is wrong in thinking that these were only for boys. But unfortunately the number of boys that come to the school is greater than the number of girls that come to the school. Actually there were 36,885 boys and 5,914 girls

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[Dr. Subbarayan]

reading in the schools. But that is not due to any want of accommodation or accommodation being refused to girls. It is due to the apathy of the classes themselves to take advantage of the education. As far as the boys are concerned they are very keen but are not so keen or ready in sending their girls to schools. As to scholarships, this year more scholarships have been provided. With regard to secondary education we have provided for 35 scholarships at Rs. 15 per mensem and 15 for college classes at Rs. 25 per mensem. So perhaps the result may be better next year and perhaps more girls will take advantage of the facilities that have been afforded by the department. Coming to the question of hostels it is not easy to open hostels for only one class of people like the depressed classes. I think it must be possible to take these people into the hostel at the Willingdon College when that is completed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for Direction by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and lost.

* MR. DANIEL THOMAS:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the motion which stands in my name, namely,

3-45
p.m.

'that the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for Direction be reduced by Rs. 100'

for discussing the necessity for depressed class Christians being brought within the sphere of the Labour Commissioner.

"I think, Mr. President, it is admitted by all that one of the most laudable activities of the Government is the Labour department. By means of this Labour department they are trying in an effective manner to bring about the social and economic upliftment of the depressed classes. The sphere of operations of the Labour department extends to finding house-sites for the depressed classes, the digging of wells for the provision of water-supply, making up of paths and channels and such other ways and means of communication and last but not least the provision of scholarships for education. But into the good work has crept a little rift which goes to diminish the importance and benefit of the Labour department. Among the depressed classes there is a section of Christians which is denied the privileges though in every other matter the conditions are nearly the same. Economically the Christian depressed classes are in the same position as the Hindu depressed classes. They are equally backward in the matter of education; they are equally backward in the matter of economic conditions; they are equally backward in their level and standard of life; they are equally backward in the conditions and circumstances in which they lead their daily lives. Even as regards social matters, the disabilities which attach to the Hindu depressed classes apply with equal stringency to the Christian depressed classes. • Certainly in a Brahman Agraharam, no difference is made between the Hindu depressed classes and the Christian depressed classes. As a matter of fact, the difficulties to be overcome are the same. Under these circumstances, it would be obvious that whatever concessions, whatever privileges, are offered by Government to the Hindu depressed classes they should be extended to the Christian depressed classes also. As a matter of fact, we find provision made for a number of scholarships and concessions for the depressed classes and yet the gazette notification declares and lays down that these scholarships are not open to members of the Christian depressed classes. Why and wherefor is it that this difference should be made? When the

[Mr. Daniel Thomas]

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economic conditions of both these people are the same, when the social difficulties and stigma to which these people are subject to are the same, I do not see any reason whatsoever why Government should make this distinction at all. After all this difference of Hindu and Christian sits lightly on the depressed classes themselves. I know cases where there is a Hindu father and a Christian son and vice versa. The Hindu father goes to his temple and the Christian son goes to the Church. This is the only difference and in other respects, that is socially and economically, they stand on the same level. And yet the son of a Hindu depressed class father is entitled to a scholarship but this privilege is denied to the son of a Christian depressed class father. I know, Sir, that this Government is pledged to religious neutrality and I am sure all the hon. Members of this House will agree with me that in a country like India where there are so many communities and creeds it is important that the Government should maintain scrupulously not only religious neutrality but also make any notions or suggestions of favouritism for members of any particular religious creed disappear (Hear, hear). The Labour department is allowed to grant a scholarship to a Hindu depressed class boy and if he becomes a Christian during the tenure of that scholarship he is deprived of it. Is it to this kind of religious neutrality that the Government stand pledged? On the other hand this action of the Government in putting a ban or stigma on a particular class, would give room to the suspicion that the Government are prepared to grant certain favours to members of a certain religious persuasion and that the same would be taken away from the members of another religious persuasion. I submit that it was far from the intention of the Government to make such differences and that they are not aware of these actual conditions. I believe that these facts are only to be stated for the hon. the Home Member to consider the situation which arises from the present position and decide that scholarships, concessions and privileges which are given to the members of Hindu depressed classes should also be given without any sort of distinction whatsoever (but subject only to merit) to members of the Christian depressed classes as well.

"I know that some Hindu depressed classes friends are likely to differ from me. They may have some feeling over the matter. But I appeal to them and say that it would be a more generous, a more broad-minded policy if they joined hands with the Christian depressed classes and ask that sufficient scholarships be granted to the benefit of the Hindu depressed classes and Christian depressed classes, so that the whole community might share the benefits which are conferred by the Government. Such a policy will lead to a quicker, a readier, and more effective upliftment of the whole community than a narrow-minded policy which may for the present give some benefits but which in the long run will work against the upliftment of the whole community."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. My object in doing so is not in any way to curtail the concessions now available for the amelioration of the depressed classes. Sir, the department has been doing very great good and all the political parties are agreed in the matter of extending facilities for the intellectual, social and political upliftment of the depressed classes and the reason for this is that no one community should be a drag on any other community. Sir, during the past 12 or 15 years, I have been an eye witness of the excellent, ameliorative work done in the Tanjore district for the

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upliftment of the depressed classes. The landless have obtained lands under the darkhast rules and the people who were living in miserable hovels have been given house-sites. Many schools have been opened by the Labour department and the people who were not admitted into other schools are now running schools near a cheri with the result that the caste people who have not facilities in the immediate neighbourhood take advantage of the Labour school and send their children there. In the matter of digging wells also a great deal has been done by the Labour department with the result that the depressed classes are now much better situated with regard to education and other activities than they were before. If I plead that the same facilities be extended to the Christian depressed classes, it is because I know that my friends will not grudge this small community also being raised to the same standard of efficiency as the other depressed community. I am speaking from experience and I am sure that my Swarajist friends will agree with me when I say that these Christian depressed classes have not the sympathy of their caste Christian brethren. This is especially the case in the southern, caste-ridden districts. Unfortunately, as the hon. the Chief Minister says, the missionaries and people like myself have been crying hoarse on very many occasions pointing to the noble, laudable example set us by some Hindu caste people in setting aside all their caste prejudices and trying to raise them socially and intellectually. The missionary, Sir, tries his little best and as my friend pointed out, his activity cannot go far for the simple reason that after the War all the Missions with the exception of the American Missions have been very hard hit.

"In the matter of schools it is very difficult for special schools to be opened for these depressed classes, and in the matter of other schools which exist, admission is bound to be limited. As regards scholarships the fact that those who have embraced Christianity are debarred from holding scholarships operates very prejudicially with the result that even after a number of years there will be left a small section of the depressed classes very very backward and perhaps still further depressed than before. Sir, the Government are no doubt pledged to neutrality and the very first clauses in the constitution drawn up by the All-Parties Conference is the recognition of the rights of conscience and of minorities and this is accepted by politicians of different schools of thought. Therefore I think that by retaining this kind of differentiation, on the basis of religion, with regard to scholarships, this creation of distinction, between man and man, on account of his creed, a principle is being kept up though it is opposed to the enlightened and liberal views of politicians of different schools of thought. It is not fair to penalise a man for the simple reason he has changed his religion. Change of one's religion is a matter of conviction and because a man changes his religion he does not at once become free from those shackles or social fetters which previously bound him. He does not cease to be an untouchable. Rules framed of late by the Educational Department regarding the matter of scholarships now under discussion show that the Government are not only violating their pledge of religious neutrality but are actually imposing a penalty on a person for the simple reason he has changed his religion. It might be thought that by changing their creed those people are free from oppression, but, as the Labour Commissioner and the hon. the Home Member are aware, these people even after the change of creed, are suffering from very great disabilities on account of the

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rigidity of social customs. Social customs die very hard in this country. Even though in some places people rise above caste prejudice and are prepared to brush aside evil social customs, it will take a very long time before these ideas penetrate into the rural areas. As a matter of fact all Christians are looked upon as casteless people. Therefore my friends belonging to the Hindu depressed classes need be under no uneasiness that by allowing the Christian depressed classes to have some scholarships they are going to lose the share they are entitled to. On the contrary, if organised attempts were made by the different parties, the Government would allot more funds every year for the elevation of these depressed classes. All the parties in this House agree to the proposal of allotting more funds for the benefit of the depressed classes. The only satisfactory way of realizing the object which the Government and the various political parties have in view, viz., the uplift of the depressed classes as a whole, is to remove the disabilities and to extend the benefits to all classes, Christians or non-Christians. For these reasons, Sir, knowing that I have the sympathy of the members of the different political parties in the House, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion."

* Rao Rahib R. SRINIVASAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, in opposing this motion, I wish to say that when a boy of Christian parentage in a Missionary Boarding School changed his faith to Muhammadanism, would the Missionary in charge have him in that school and give him help. People who left our house and community despising us as untouchables and embraced Christian or other foreign religion should not come back to claim a share of the concessions the Government are pleased to grant us. If they wish to come back let them denounce the foreign religion, we are prepared to receive them in open hands. Sir, they have separate church, priest, congregation, organization, marriage and funeral ceremonies, burial-grounds, civil law, and electorate. Further as our hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha used to tell us, the Christians are next in rank to the Brahmans in respect of educational advancement. (Laughter.) We have among us a converted Christian from the depressed classes as an elected member. He holds the position of a Secretary to one of the Ministers in the Legislative Council—the Christians are holding high appointments in the Government. Though there are among them Christians, who observe caste, yet when low caste Christian boys or girls advanced high in education and position the caste Christians come forward to marry them. I do not know why there should be a caste distinction among Christians.

"The conversion to Christianity has considerably weakened our community numerically. Was it not for the conversion our strength would have been very strong? We would have revolted against the untouchability and removed our disabilities. Conversion like leakage kept us down from our raising higher. Through various temptations and misrepresentations many of our men who had gone into the fold of a foreign religion, now find that it is advantageous for them to be with their brethren in the Hindu community.

"Any attempt to bring them under the protection of the Labour Commissioner should be resisted. Our Christian brethren have strong support of the missionaries and help from Western countries and America, whereas the Hindu depressed classes get no help from outsiders but from the Government.

"All we have to say is that we do not want to be mixed up with Christians. For, we fear that we will be utterly lost. We do not object to Christians dipping in our wells and walking on our paths.

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[Mr. R. Srinivasan]

“Then again, Sir, the depression exists in a section in all communities, even among Brahmans and Muhamadans. I do not know what reasons our Christian brethren have to claim to share the benefits given to the Hindu depressed classes. They are jealous of our getting some contribution from the Government and attempt to stand in the way of our progress. Probably their object is to have an hold on us so that they may convert more and more of our people. Under these circumstances I oppose the motion.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“Sir, I have always shown, while I was in Bombay as well as here, much sympathy for the depressed classes. The latest instance is my Bill to make the roads, etc., free for all classes of people. The reason for my introducing that Bill was that I found in a certain part of Malabar, Christians who once belonged to the depressed classes not enjoying all the civic rights enjoyed by other caste people. I have found such things in all parts of India. But among the Christians themselves I find depressed class men treated as depressed classes by the higher class of Christians. Christianity is incompatible with slavery or untouchability. But yet Christianity cannot make a revolution at once. It took, Sir, six centuries in the Catholic church to put down slavery in the Roman Empire. It again took another 500 years when the Roman Empire was overrun by barbarians to abolish the new slavery. Christianity evolved a new sort of society by implanting in the minds of its followers the true tenets of Christianity.

“But it was a question of time. I ask all educated classes to come to the help of the poor depressed class Christians for raising them from their low economic condition. If the whole or great part of India was Christian it would have been easy for these Christian depressed classes to rise high in their social status. But the difficulty is that the majority of the population of India are Hindus, and even the depressed class Hindus are sticking to their own caste distinctions and time-honoured customs. I know there are places where a certain depressed class Christian is not allowed to bring water from the well of another depressed class Christian. Such is the state of affairs in the Christian society. Some people may say that the religion is the cause for all this. Sir, I ask what can religion do? Religion has got its ideas. When men are imperfect what can the religion do? What is religion after all? It is a school for the imperfect—not a body of the perfect. I do not blame the Hindu community at all. I have got many friends among the Hindu communities, who want to elevate the depressed classes. I myself am a member of a Hindu depressed class mission society of which my hon. Friend Mr. A. B. Shetty is a member. We have to face facts as they are. After all, we cannot depend much upon the Christian missionaries for our finances. We have to depend upon our own men and women and money for our success. We get money from Europe only for the sake of missionary work. If this is spent for economic relief, no money will afterwards come from the Mission bodies. We have therefore to depend upon the Government. I therefore appeal again to my Hindu friends to show us some sympathy and support the cause of the poor depressed classes among us.”

4-15
p.m.

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—“Sir, this motion raises two or three questions. One of them is whether the Government are maintaining the Labour department for supporting all classes of people on account of their religious and social difficulties or on account of their economic condition. If the Government desire to support a certain section of

[Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan]

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the people--the Hindu depressed class community—it is because they are regarded as untouchables in their own community and their economic condition is very backward. Therefore, Sir, the proposition comes to this: the Government must help only such people as have been regarded as untouchables, but the moment when any depressed class man of the Hindu community becomes a Christian he is no longer under those difficulties which he was experiencing as a Hindu depressed class man. Sir, we know that the moment a Hindu depressed class man leaves the Hindu community and becomes a Christian all the disabilities that he was undergoing have been removed, although his position economically might not have changed. If, Sir, the Government want to come to the rescue of certain communities simply because of their economic backwardness, and not on account of their social backwardness and other causes, I see no reason why any particular community alone should be helped. There are poor people among Christians, among Mussalmans and Hindus too. If that was the principle on which the Government were rendering help to backward communities, Government should have thought of the economic backwardness of poor people who have not been helped by their co-religionists. But in this case the question is very clear. The Government have come to the rescue and help of the depressed classes for the reason that they have in their own community been regarded as untouchables and they have not been given facilities which any other ordinary human being should have been given. That being so, I see no reason for the claim made by certain friends on behalf of the Christian depressed classes. As was pointed out by my Friend Mr. R. Srinivasan, the Christians have no reason to seek help from the Government because they are getting help from missionary bodies. After all it is the Christian missionaries who took away the people from the Hindu fold and it is the duty of the Christian missionaries to improve them economically, if they are economically backward. If they fail to do so, it is not the fault of the Hindu depressed classes. There was no reason for any depressed class man to change his religion for the reason of his troubles, and for the reason of his poverty. If he has changed his religion let him seek the patronage of Christian missionaries who converted him from his religion. As was pointed out by my Friend Mr. R. Srinivasan tons of money are coming from foreign countries, from England, from France and America. I know there are various instances in which the Christian boys in poor condition are taken up, educated and their condition is improved. The moment that our depressed class Christians want to share in the money that is allotted for helping the depressed classes people what will happen is that the amount of money will certainly not be enough to help the Hindu depressed classes. I therefore see no reason why my Christian friends instead of depending on themselves should come forward with a proposal to share the small allotment that has been made for the depressed people."

* Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM :—

கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்திற்கு ஆக்கம்.

"ஏற்கனவே தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பார்க்கென தொழிற் கம்மிஷனர் இலாக்காவில் வைத்திருக்கும் பணத்தில் பெரும் பகுதி மிஷனெரிகளுக்குப் போகிறதெனக் கூச்சலிட்டு வந்தோம். இப்பொழுது தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்கென பணத்தை ஒதுக்கினால் அது முக்கியமாக கிறிஸ்தவ மிஷனெரிகளுக்கே போய்விடும். மிஷனெரிகள் இதுவரையில் கிறி

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[Swami A. S. Sahajanandam]

ஸ்தவ மதத்தைச் சாராது தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட இந்துவாயிருக்கும் ஒருவனை B.A. வரைக்கும் படிக்க வைத்ததுண்டா? தங்கள் மதத்தில் சேர்ப்பிப்பதற்கே முதலில் ஒத்தாசை புரிவார்கள். பிறகு சேர்த்துவிடுவார்கள். யானும் அமெரிக்கன் ஆர்க்காட்டு மிஷனில் படித்தேன். என்னையும் கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்தைத் தழுவச் சொன்னார்கள். யான் மாட்டேனென வந்து விட்டேன். ஆகவே இந்த மோஷன் கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்திற்கு ஆக்கந்தேடுவதாயிருக்கிறது.

தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்கு கேடு.

“பாழாகப்போகும் இந்து மதத்தில்தான் ஜாதி கொடுமையிருக்கிறது. இது கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்திற்குச் சென்றதும் மறைகிறது. வெளியில் உத்தியோக முறையிற் செல்லும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களைக் கேட்டால் யாங்கள் கிறிஸ்தவர்களெனச் சொல்வீன், அவர்களை ஜாதி விசாரிப்பதில்லை. தற்போது தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட கிறிஸ்தவர்களை ஒன்று பிரித்தால் யாரேனும் கிறிஸ்தவர்களென்று சொன்னால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட கிறிஸ்தவனை, உயர்ந்த ஜாதி கிறிஸ்தவனென்று வினாவெழும். அதனால் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவரென பிரித்தல் நலமன்று. யான் சிதம்பரத்திலிருந்து காலஞ்சென்ற பெரியார் திவான்பகதூர் சா. ராம. மு. மை. ராமசாமி செட்டியாரவர்கள் சிதம்பரத்தில் முனிசிபல் சேர்மனாயிருந்து விலகும் போது அவரைப் பாராட்ட ஆறுமுக நாவலரது சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலையில் ஒரு கூட்டம் கூடியது. அது சமயம் யான் பெரிய பெரிய உருத்திராக்கமாலே தரித்துக்கொண்டு விபூதி உத்தாளனம் செய்து கொண்டு ஷே சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலைக்குப் போனேன். சைவப்பிரகாசமானது எனது சிவவேடத்தைக்கண்டு வெறுத்துவிட்டது. அது சமையம் எனது பாடசாலையிலும் பிற பாடசாலையிலும் உபாத்திமார்களாயிருந்த கிறிஸ்தவ ஆதி திராவிடர்கள் ஷே கூட்டத்திற்காக ஷே சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலைக்குப் போய் வந்தார்கள். ஆகையால் சைவப்பிரகாசம் சிவப்பிரகாசத்தை வெறுத்து கிறிஸ்தவ பிரகாசத்தைச் சேர்க்கிறது. கூடலூரிலிருந்து இச்சபையில் வந்திருக்கும் தலைவர்களறிவார்கள். எனது சகோதரர் ஒருவர் கிறிஸ்தவராகி ஐயங்கார் வீட்டினுள் தாராளமாகச் சென்றுவருகிறார். அந்த ஐயங்கார் வீட்ர் என்னைத் தமது திண்ணையிலுங்கூட சேர்க்கமாட்டார். இந்த நிலைமையில் கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்தில் உயர்வு தாழ்வு கற்பித்தல் நியாயமன்று.

“கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்குப் பணம் ஏராளமாக ஒதுக்கி வைக்கட்டும், எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபமில்லை. அவ்விஷயத்தில் எங்களுக்கு அனுதாபமுண்டு.

“தேர்தல் முதலானவைகளில் கிறிஸ்தவர்களுக்குத் தனித் தொகுதி வைத்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், உயர் ஜாதி கிறிஸ்தவர் லாபம் அடைவதும் தாழ்ந்த ஜாதி இந்துக்கள் நஷ்டம் அடைவது மாகிறது. யான் மறுக்கிறேன்.”

§ Mr. F. E. JAMES :—“Mr. President, Sir, I must apologize for intervening in this discussion on a matter on which I have no authority to speak; but I wish to invite the House to return to the point from which it started. I am sorry for the turn which the debate has taken. As I understand it, the only matter in which the Christian depressed classes suffer in connexion with the administration of special benefits is in the question of scholarships. If I am

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not right, perhaps the Chief Minister will contradict me. If that is the only disability under which these particular classes suffer, I am of opinion that, while the motive in bringing forward this motion may be a correct and right one, the way in which it has been discussed in the Council is most unfortunate. I listened to the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Srinivasan, with great interest and respect. I am altogether outside these matters because I am neither a Hindu nor a Muhammadan nor, I fear, a very good Christian. But the only question is, what is the particular reason which prevents a depressed class man, when he becomes a Christian, from enjoying the advantage of getting scholarships which I understand are being given by the Director of Public Instruction. That is the only matter now under consideration. (Voices: 'Labour department'.) Whether it is the Labour department or the Education department, it matters little. The disability is the same. We have got into an involved discussion in connexion with caste among Christians and the respective disabilities under which the Hindu and Christian depressed classes are suffering. I therefore invite the House to address itself to the simple question as to why it is that a depressed class man, when he becomes a Christian, never mind what his motive is, is deprived of the advantages of these scholarships. That is the only matter which was raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Thomas. I hope that, if the hon. Minister gives us a satisfactory answer, he will withdraw his motion without delay."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—" Mr. President, Sir, I really do not want to say many words after the speeches of so many of my hon. Friends who have given expression to just the same ideas to which I ought to have given expression. It is indeed unfortunate that my hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas should have brought forward this motion in this particular manner. If he had brought forward a motion suggesting to the Government that Christian depressed classes should be treated on the same footing as the Hindu depressed classes and that the Government should make some special provision for encouragement and improvement of their education among that community, I shall be the very first to support his motion and help him to carry the motion through the House. But the present motion will not certainly have our support for the simple reason that we are standing in the position of beggars and we cannot afford to be charitable. We are also fighting year after year that the Government should give us increased grants. My hon. Friend, Mr. James, referred to them as Christians among depressed classes. Properly speaking, he ought to have used the expression depressed classes among Christians, because when once these depressed classes become Christians they join that influential and educated Indian Christian community. If there are special difficulties among the sections of Christians on account of this untouchability, and they do not disappear in spite of their conversion to that religion, it is for that community to make provision for such a contingency or for the Government, on the pressure brought upon them by the community, to make provision. I think, Sir, as things stand at present, I would not be fair to the Christian Members to ask for a share of what little is given to us. That is the only point that I want to bring to the notice of this House. I find it very difficult to support the motion as it stands. No hon. Member of this Council either a Hindu or depressed class member will, for one moment, deny that the Christian depressed classes suffer probably under exactly the same difficulties as the Hindu depressed classes. The whole question is simply this; we are given a certain amount of money; we are, as I said, in the position of beggars and can we afford to be charitable? "

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* **Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur** :—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this motion, I do so with a knowledge of the actual practical conditions of the Christian depressed classes, so far as my district of Trichinopoly at least is concerned. I am afraid the Government are creating this distinction without a difference between the Hindu depressed classes and the Christian depressed classes. I ask, Sir, if a Hindu depressed class man changes his religion, does he change his professions? Is he not the least Hindu for being converted into a Christian? So far as I know—and I know them fairly intimately—there is really no distinction at all between a depressed class Christian and a depressed class Hindu. (Voices: 'Question.') The only difference is this; a depressed class Hindu gives up his brother as not belonging to his community the moment he becomes a Christian. That is the position to which the depressed class Christians are driven to. Among the depressed classes, if there is anybody at all who deserve encouragement in the hands of the Government, they are the depressed class Christians. I submit, Sir, that the depressed class Christians must receive support at the hands of the Government equally with the depressed class Hindus, because the Government being neutral in the matter of religion, they should not make any distinction. If the Government help the depressed class Hindu, they do so not because he happens to be a Hindu but because he is a depressed class man. I submit that the depressed class Christians should get the same help at the hands of the Government which the depressed class Hindu gets.

"There has been some discussion in the Council regarding missionaries. So far as they are concerned, their sphere is to look after the religious side of these people and certainly not the social or the economic condition of these people. This has been brought out in a very acute shape in Trichinopoly and the difficulties have not yet been solved though the problem rose more than five years ago. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, remarked that the Pope had ordered them to go back to the old conditions. The old conditions are: 'Leave the depressed Christians to themselves only and do not take them in the fold along with caste Christians.' This is the position in which the depressed class Christians are. The case of the depressed class Christian is the same as a depressed class Hindu. Both these classes should be treated equally without any distinction. I quite realize what the Members representing the Hindu depressed classes say, viz., that they do not want the depressed class Christians to share with them the boon. I for one would certainly support an increase in the amount allotted for uplifting both the communities. What I press before this House is that there should be no distinction between a depressed class Hindu and a depressed class Christian."

* **The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN** :—"Sir, I regret, as much as Mr. James did, the turn this debate has taken. But unfortunately in this country every debate, whether it concerns Christians or Muslims or Hindus, turns on this ever-recurring question of caste. I know the strong feeling that exists; when once these people become Christians, they get all the advantages of the Christian society. Because I know it for a fact that in villages the depressed class man, if he is a Christian, is allowed to the house of a caste Hindu while at the same time, the latter would deny access to his house to a Hindu depressed class man. As Mr. Saldanha remarked, the Christians themselves are adopting this system of boycotting the Christian depressed classes. But that I think is a thing in which the Christians themselves, following the religion of their great preceptor and saviour should abolish all these distinctions and

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

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see that these Christians are treated as real Christians. I know that, among the Protestants there is no such difference as there is among the Roman Catholics. This difference exists more among the Roman Catholics. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, set that matter at rest by telling their own class that it is not fair to the community to treat one Christian as different from another. The Hindu religion at least recognizes caste, whereas the Christian religion does not. Mr. President, I am sorry that I have had to digress from the main question. But I cannot help remarking that it is the caste intervention that is responsible for these differences and sooner that goes the better.

"Coming to this question, as far as the Labour Department is concerned, the ameliorative activities of the department are available to both the Christian and Hindu depressed classes. As Mr. James pointed out, the only distinction between these two communities is in the matter of scholarships. This matter was taken up sometime ago and it was decided that, as far as possible, scholarships should be given to the Hindu depressed classes because they are really more depressed than the Christians in spite of the difficulties pointed out by Christian Members. But the Christians are getting scholarships through the Educational Department; they are also getting scholarships through their missions which are largely aided by Government grants. That is the reason why this distinction about scholarship is being made between a Hindu and a Christian depressed class man. But there is no really no distinction at all between these two communities in the matter of other ameliorative activities of the Labour Department. I hope that after these remarks of mine, my hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas, will withdraw his motion."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"In view of the remarks made by the hon. the Chief Minister I beg to withdraw my motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his motion? (Voices :—No; no.) Since there are dissentient voices I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is—'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for direction by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put and lost.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"Mr. President, Sri, I move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for direction be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My object is to discuss the work of the department with special reference to South Kanara. Sir, three main items of the work of the Labour Department call for the special attention of the department, viz., assignment of lands for house-sites, labour schools and co-operative societies for the depressed classes. I believe, it is also so in many other places that many of the waste lands have been given away by the Government to these people. Only third-class lands remain for which these people have to spend a good deal of labour and money. As a result of this, the depressed class people are not able to improve their lands assigned to them and they are also unwilling to pay assessment unless the lands are productive, because they think it will be waste of money. The consequence has been that every year a portion of the lands assigned to them have been resumed. Unless more facilities are given to these classes for bringing these lands under cultivation, these assignment of lands will not be of much benefit to them. It has been suggested that loans might be given to them under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists'

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Loans Act without restrictions as regards the minimum of Rs. 50. But, even for this Rs. 50 they will not be able to give sufficient security, they being mostly poor. Then again, it has been suggested that building materials might be given to them free to put up cottages. I think Government might very well waive assessment, say, at least for the first five or ten years, until these people are able to improve their lands and make them productive. I have made similar suggestions more than once in this House and I believe Government are considering this proposal.

"Regarding education, I think that it would be better if vocational bias to education is given to them rather than instruction in the 3 R's. Before schools are multiplied, it is better to give a vocational bias to education in the schools and many schools are suffering for want of adequate supervision at least in my district. There are 59 schools and the officers of this department are not able to look after them and they have asked for a Superintendent of the Secondary Training grade to superintend the schools.

"With regard to co-operative societies, I would suggest that special concession may be given to this class of people in the matter of interest and that penal interest also might be reduced. Another great evil, from which these people are suffering is the drink evil. It will be no exaggeration if I say that at least most of these people spend at least half their wages on drink. Special attempts are necessary to redeem them from the habits. I suggest that some one may be given for each district to do propaganda work."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"I second the motion, Sir."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, the hon. Member has made a number of suggestions in his speech. I should like to say that those suggestions will be examined by the Commissioner of Labour and given effect to if possible."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I beg to withdraw the motion, Sir."

As the House did not signify its assent to withdraw the motion, the motion was put to the House and lost.

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I beg to move—

*'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for Commissioner of Labour—
i. Direction by Rs. 100'*

"Sir, in sponsoring this cut motion I propose to be brief in my remarks, for the simple reason that much light was shed on this topic not several months ago in connexion with, I believe, an adjournment motion with regard to the then recent railway strike in this province. Sir, at that time, one of the grave charges against the Labour Commissioner was that during those momentous and critical days, he was nowhere, at any rate, his activities were not known to the public. But, one would have hoped that with the lapse of so many months, the public would have been taken into confidence and some light would have been thrown into these dark corners. But, Sir, we have to confess that the world remains as ignorant to-day as it was when that discussion took place. Sir, it is said that the existence of this office of the Labour Commissioner is to ameliorate the condition of the millions, the dumb millions of the horny-handed sons of toil who have to make their living from day to day, and their number is as we all know very large even for this province. These millions are not making any extravagant demands upon the

[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiya] [25th March 1929]

Government. It is not for Dominion Status or Independence they are crying. They are crying for bread and after waiting for months together, they had no other resort than the one they took to—I am referring to the railway strike—and they struck work and when they struck work, they did it in an orderly manner, a manner which would not have evoked any adverse comments in any modern civilized industrial country like England. Even long afterwards, these famished and hungry labourers did not resort to any acts of violence. They gathered together in groups and lay themselves across the railway line offering their bodies to be crushed to be treated with violence in the extreme form if need be, rather than injure a single human creature or any other of God's creatures. If there were exhibitions of violence, which every one in this province regrets, it must be remembered that such things came only at a later stage. After waiting patiently that the Labour Commissioner who is supposed to exist for their amelioration would have interfered, usefully interfered, beneficently interfered and after seeing that the Government, which in any civilized country would espouse the cause of the weak and poor men, were shamelessly siding with the capitalist Railway Company all these millions after thorough exasperation, some of them resorted to tactics which no doubt deserve condemnation at everybody's hands. It must also be remembered that these acts occurred at a much later stage in that protracted struggle, and at a time when the sobering influence of the leaders has been withdrawn by their having been clapped into jails. But, Sir, we have not yet come to the last chapter, and I am debarred from dealing with those cases in detail, as some of them are yet *sub judice* and so I say, we have not yet come to the last chapter yet. During all these months, we had asked what was the Labour Commissioner doing—an officer who has been paid from the hard-earned taxes of these very poor people, moneys for which any responsible Government would have strictly to account. Sir, we did not hear about him. We heard no doubt of the anxiety of His Excellency the Governor in his cool residence at Ootacamund. We also heard that he despatched post-haste his Private Secretary to Trichinopoly, but, still the world was wondering where the Labour Commissioner was. My complaint is that even now we have to guess where the Labour Commissioner was. Sir, this is not a trivial matter. It is a matter involving the well-being and the bread of about millions of people of this province. Sir, as a result of his inactivity mainly, to-day you find a number of enterprising and hard-working labourers rotting in jails. Sir, they are rotting in jails, but their condition is not after all so very bad as the condition of those I am about to describe, because in jails these people are at least fed and clothed but what about the thousands who lost their jobs."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :— " I thought the hon. Member had given up referring to the labour strike, but again he is going off at a tangent from the points relevant to the motion. The motion, I believe, is to discuss the activities or inactivities of the Labour Commissioner in this strike."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :— " Sir, I want to show that the indifference of the Labour Commissioner was the main cause for the suffering of these thousands of people in Southern India. I hope the Labour Commissioner even if he feels he has not got any duty to answer to this House under this irresponsible Government, I must remind him as a good Christian he will have to answer elsewhere for this neglect. Sir, one word more. The question will come to vote and whatever may be the party spirit exhibited in this House

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on other questions, I want to appeal to my fellow Members of the House belonging to the Justice party that the sufferings on account of the inactivity of the Labour Commissioner have been visited upon that very community which they say they are representing, namely, the forty million non-Brahmans. I hope they will remember this at the time of voting. With these words, I make the motion."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I second the motion, Sir."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, I desire to second the motion and in seconding, I may express my estimate of the work of the Labour Commissioner in the recent railway strike. The Labour Commissioner seems to be a very interesting personality who is found to be absent at the most critical time. This is not the first experience of the absence of that gentleman during the critical time. However, in connexion with the railway strike, I must say that anybody who has studied the programme of the railways ought to have anticipated this strike. Long before the strike happened there were indications which show that in the course of further machinations of the workshops of these railways a large number of labourers would be displaced."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will continue his speech the day after to-morrow."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what would happen if I should be absent on that day?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to take his chance."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

IV

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. G.O. No. 495, Development, dated 20th March 1929, ordering the publication of a rule under section 19 (b) 15 of State Aid to Industries Act. ^a

2. Statement regarding the keeping of permanent vacancies in the Selection Grade in any Provincial Service unfilled for over two years (vide answer to clause (c) of question 763-F answered on 28th November 1928). ^b

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

^a Printed as Appendix XI on pages 824-825 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XII on page 826 infra.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1841 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 714 supra.]

Question No. 1841 addressed to the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government and Education.

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of publication with review.
1. Report on Public Instruction ...	1927-28 ...	January 1929.
2. Report on the Museum and Connemara Public Library.	1927-28 ...	August 1928.
3. Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations.	1927-28 ...	September 1928.
4. Village Panchayat Administration Report.	1927-28 ...	November 1928.
5. Hindu Religious Endowments Administration Report.	For fasli ending with 30th June 1928.	Not yet published.
6. Administration Report of Corporation of Madras.	1927-28 ...	December 1928.
7. Municipal General Review ...	1927-28 ...	Not yet published.
8. Local Boards General Review ...	1927-28 ...	Do.
9. Consolidated Annual Audit Report on the Accounts of Local Bodies.	1927-28 ...	Under consideration.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1847 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 717 supra.]

(i) *The number of villages in each of the firkas comprised in the Bellary and Adoni Taluk Board areas.*

Bellary Taluk Board area.				Adoni Taluk Board area.			
Name of firka.			Number of villages in the firka.	Name of firka.			Number of villages in the firka.
Bellary	...	...	33	Adoni	...	...	45
Kurugodu	...	...	36	Yemmiganur	...	...	42
Moka	...	...	32	Kosigi	...	...	47
Tekkalkota	...	...	39	Kowtalam	...	...	40
Rayadrug	...	...	26	Harivanam	...	...	36
Kanekal	...	...	25	Alur	...	...	24
Pulukurthi	...	...	29	Holalagundi	...	...	32
				Peddahotur	...	...	24
				Chippageri	...	...	21

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(ii) & (iii) *The number of polling stations fixed for the Bellary and Adoni Taluk Boards and the number of villages served by each polling station.*

Bellary Taluk Board.				Adoni Taluk Board.			
Polling station.			Number of villages served by the station.	Polling station.			Number of villages served by the station.
Bellary	...	...	33	Adoni	...	...	45
Kurugodu	...	...	36	Yemmiganur	...	...	42
Moka	...	...	32	Kosigi	...	...	47
Tekkalkota	...	...	39	Kowtalam	...	...	40
Rayadrug	...	...	26	Harivanam	...	...	36
Kanekal	...	...	25	Alur	...	...	24
Pulukurthi	...	...	29	Holalagundi	...	...	32
				Peddabotur	...	...	24
				Chippageri	...	...	21

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1848 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 718 supra.]

Question No. 1848 addressed to the hon. Minister for Public Health.

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of publication with review.
1. Administration/Report of Registration Department.	1927 (calendar year).	April 1928.
2. Annual Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals.	Do.	May 1928.
3. Annual Returns of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	1927 ...	September 1928.
4. Annual Report on the Medical College, Madras.	1927-28 ...	October 1928.
5. Annual Report on the Medical College, Vizagapatam.	Do. ...	Do.
6. Annual Report on the working of the Medical Schools.	Do. ...	September 1928.
7. Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner.	1927 (calendar year).	April 1928.
8. The National Health and Baby Week Report.	1927 ... 1928 ...	February 1928. Do. 1929.
9. The Public Health Report ...	1927 ...	October 1928.
10. The Annual Report on Vaccination.	1927-28 ...	Do.
11. Administration Report of the King Institute, Guindy.	Do. ...	September 1928.
12. Administration Report relating to Excise.	Do. ...	October 1928.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1849 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 719 supra.]

Question No. 1849 addressed to the hon. Minister for Development.

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of publication with review.
1. Public Works Department Administration Report—Part I—Civil Works.	1927-28	... January 1929.
2. Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture.	Do.	... November 1928.
3. Report on the Administration of the Civil Veterinary Department.	Do.	... January 1929.
4. Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act.	Year ending 30th June 1928.	Under consideration.
5. Report on the Administration of the Fisheries Department.	Fasli year (1927-28).	January 1929.
6. Report on the Administration of the Industries Department.	1927-28	... November 1928.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1854 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 721 supra.]

Question No. 1894 addressed to the hon. the Revenue Member.

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of receipt by Government.	Month of publication with reviews.
1. Administration Report relating to Forest Panchayats.	1927-28	June 1928	June 1928.
2. Administration Report relating to Court of Wards.	Do.	February 1929	Not yet published.
3. Administration Report relating to Jamabandi.	Do.	December 1928	Do.
4. Administration Report relating to Survey, Settlement and maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration.	Do.	July 1928	September 1928.
5. Administration Report relating to Ganjam Agency.	Do.	Do.	November 1929.
6. Administration Report relating to Vizagapatam Agency.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7. Administration Report relating to East Godavari Agency.	Do.	Do.	October 1923.
8. Administration Report relating to Cattle-pounds for triennium ending 31st March 1928.	For triennium ending 31st March 1928.	November 1928, ..	November 1928.
9. Public Works Department Administration Report—Part II—Irrigation.	1927-28	Not yet received.	Question of fixing a definite date for its submission is under consideration.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1855 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 721 supra.]

I

Note by Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Executive Engineer, Ganjam division, dated 12th October 1912, on improvements to the Rushikulya System.

I. The system consists of the following main works :—

(1) Russellkonda reservoir with a capacity of 2,148 million cubic feet, with a catchment of its own of 25 square miles and fed by the Gulleri channel (taking off from the Mahanadi above the Gulleri anicut) which is capable of carrying into it a discharge of 660 cusecs.

(2) Surada reservoir with a capacity of 1,430 million cubic feet supplied entirely from its own catchment of 200 square miles.

(3) The Goomsur head works and the Mahanadi canal on the Mahanadi (where it has a catchment of 970 square miles) with an extent of 12,000 acres under direct irrigation.

(4) The Janamilli head works and the Rushikulya canal on the Rushikulya river (where it has a catchment of 850 square miles) with an irrigation of about 92,000 acres.

II. The object of this note is to examine the irrigating capacity of the present system and works, and to see if it is labouring under any inherent and unavoidable shortcomings. The question as to whether at present the system is being worked to the greatest advantage, and whether irrigation under it is capable of expansion will also be considered. The works necessary to use to the fullest advantage the supply that is already available and what is now going to waste will also be referred to.

III. *Rainfall and its chief characteristics.*—Rainfall statements for the chief stations in the district are attached—for the sake of convenience—as appendix I to the report. Russellkonda may be taken as typical of the catchment of the reservoirs and the rivers above the anicuts, and Berhampur for the irrigated area.

The years of lowest recorded rainfall for the district are 1877, 1888, 1891, 1896, 1905 and 1907. It will be noticed that in all these years, there is never any failure of the south-west monsoon at Russellkonda although somewhat in defect in some years, while at Berhampur, the failure is due chiefly to the north-east monsoon again, the south-west also being in defect in the years 1877, 1888, 1901 and 1905. A perusal of the tables will show that it is the failure, partial or total, of the north-east monsoon that has to be provided for, while there may occasionally be a shortage of the early south-west monsoon in the irrigated tract in the months of June and July. Storage is required for saving crops in October and November in the years under reference and in others, while in the case of shortage of rain in June and July water is required only for saving seed-beds. For the latter the supply in the rivers is quite sufficient. No transplantation is possible or advisable till the south-west monsoon breaks and heavy rainfalls,

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Taking the 30-year period from 1878 to 1907, it is found that this consists of 18 good years in which the rainfall between June and November varies from 38 to 60 inches, 8 unfavourable years in which the rainfall varies from 32 to 35 inches, and 4 bad years in which the average for the same period is about 25 inches. Even in the latter series of four bad years it is unlikely that irrigation under the project will suffer to any *serious* extent.

Every year of the series has its own peculiarities, but the general features of the rainfall are—

- (1) That as a rule there is no failure of the south-west monsoon ;
- (2) That while in a few years there is some shortage of rain in August (the period of transplantation), there is seldom a combination of a poor August (at Berhampur) following a poor July ;
- (3) That even in periods of poor rainfall in August over the ayacut (Berhampur) there is heavy rain in the upper catchment of the rivers (Russellkonda) ;
- (4) That the rainfall (and river supply) conditions are generally such as to leave the reservoirs practically full (other conditions being suitable) at the end of September ;
- (5) That a poor September is seldom (except in 1896) followed by a failure of rain in October and November so that (other conditions being suitable) reservoirs could be filled in October or November if not at the end of September ;
- (6) That a failure of rain, total or partial, might often be expected in October or November, and often in both months, and that it is this failure that has to be guarded against by provision of adequate storage.

IV. Irrigation sources and supplies available.—As explained above, the system derives its supply at present from the Mahanadi and Rushikulya rivers alone. Before proceeding to consider the possibility of other sources being pressed into service, the supplies utilized at present and the surpluses passed to waste in these sources will be referred to briefly. As appendices II, III, IV, V and VI respectively to this report the following statements are enclosed :—

- (1) Statement of head sluice discharges and surplus at Gulleri anicut for the years 1900-01 to 1911-12.
- (2) Statement of head sluice discharges and surplus for Goomsur anicut for the same period.
- (3) Statement of head sluice discharges and surplus for the Janamilly anicut for the same period.
- (4) Statement of gauge reading and quantities stored in Russellkonda reservoir for the same period.
- (5) Statement of gauge reading and quantities stored for Surada reservoir for the same period.

Taking the Mahanadi first, it will be seen that in the series of twelve years there is quite a large volume of surplus if adequate storage was available, for the irrigation of a considerable area of extra land (vide remarks lower down). The only exceptions to this rule are the years 1901-02 and 1905-06. In 1901-02, the Russellkonda reservoir starts with a gauge of 40.45 in June (1,634 million cubic feet, carried over from the end of the previous season) and the gauge on the 1st September is 40.69, while on the

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1st November it is 30·50 (equivalent to 885 million cubic feet). At the Gulleri anicut, there is a surplus of about 1,300 million cubic feet, which on the supposition that the Gulleri channel was made capable of carrying it, could have been diverted into the reservoir. There is, therefore, just enough water in this year to meet the requirements of existing irrigation and no more, on the supposition that no water was reserved in Russellkonda reservoir from the end of the previous season (i.e., 1900-01).

In the year 1905-06, the reservoir starts with a gauge of 40·55 (or 1,643 million cubic feet) in June, and on the 15th November the reading is 32·95 (or 1,045 million cubic feet). The total surplus at the Gulleri anicut for that year is only 293 million cubic feet. If the supply from the end of the previous season is not taken into account, and if it be assumed that the same issues as at present took place from the reservoir, there would be a deficit on the 15th November of about 300 million cubic feet. At the Goomsur anicut, however, there is a considerable amount of surplus in the four months, July to October; but owing to the fact that only a small quantity (what is available at Gulleri anicut) could be stored in the Russellkonda reservoir, the large surplus at Goomsur could not be utilized for any considerable area of extra irrigation—probably not more than another 2,000 or 3,000 acres at the highest.

In all other years, there is ample surplus—with adequate storage—for a large area of extra irrigation.

Considering the case of the Janamilli anicut and taking the surpluses here along with the statement for Surada reservoir, it will be seen that for the period under reference, there are four bad years, 1901-02, 1905-06, 1906-07 and 1907-08. Taking the last two years first, it will be seen that for these years there is ample surplus available at Goomsur anicut and that with the aid of the Mahanadi canal, ample water could be got not only for present requirements but also for extra irrigation. The surpluses available in the Rushikulya are sufficient to leave the Surada reservoir full on the 1st October of each of these years (without any reservation of supply from the previous season), if adequate arrangements are made for filling the reservoir. Taking the case of the other two years (1901-02 and 1905-06), it will be seen that the Mahanadi could give no help in these years, and that although there is enough surplus in the Rushikulya to fill the reservoir, without the necessity of reserving water in the previous season, the surpluses available are not sufficient for any extra irrigation. In all other years, there is ample surplus to warrant a considerable extension of irrigation (the extent of which will be referred to later on), provided adequate storage is available.

Besides the above sources, it will be seen from what follows that it is proposed to utilize also the supplies available in the Godohollo and Baguva rivers by suitable works. It is expected that by this means a large extra supply will become available, which will not only help existing irrigation, but also warrant a considerable extension of irrigation.

V. Defects in the present system.—The present system of canals has been designed with a duty of 100. It is obvious that great reliance has been placed on the rainfall.

For transplantation without the aid of rain, a duty of 100 is quite inadequate; but from the remarks made above concerning rainfall, it will be seen (1) that there is seldom a failure of the south-west monsoon, (2) that a

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shortage of this monsoon merely means postponement of the transplantation, as no transplantation is possible without the aid of rain and (3) that water during the early part of the season or when there is a shortage of the early rains is only required for supplying seed-beds, and probably a limited amount of transplantation (with rain) in the upper reaches of the channels. Once transplantation is over, the duty of 100 is sufficient to meet all demands. Is it necessary to alter this? Although it is desirable for purposes of transplantation to work to a much lower duty—say 60—when there is no rain, the system so far has done well. The present channel sections allow of our running a discharge with a duty of even 80, and going by the experience of the past, it is unnecessary to do more.

Delay in transplantation is really immaterial and it is rare. There is enough supply for seed-beds always.

Next, the headworks of both the Mahanadi and the Rushikulya canals require improvement. At the Goomsur anicut it is not possible to secure full supply for the canal without erecting a turf bund 2 to 2½ feet high over crest of anicut.

The river-bed above anicut has silted up largely and the first reach of the canal is being badly silted up. The improvements required to remedy this are of an urgent kind.

At the Janamilli anicut, 2 feet plank shutters are put up over crest and the arrangement is fairly satisfactory, but there is about 2 feet of silt in the first reach of the canal. The head sluice is placed rather in an awkward situation for avoiding silt, and it is desirable to improve matters.

As for the canals themselves there are still a large number of pipes in the banks which are a constant source of danger to the banks, and breaches have often taken place at sites of pipes, thus often leading to the cutting of supply at the time of maximum demand and giving the system a reputation for unsteadiness of supply which is not warranted by the actual conditions of supply. There are also some sluices with ventways larger than are justified by their ayaouts and these along with the pipes are a great source of wastage. Something has already been done in this matter and more remains to be done.

The banks themselves require strengthening in places, particularly at the approaches to aqueducts. The aqueduct wings are often too short and banks have not got proper slopes.

With reference to storage, the system provides a capacity of 3,580 million cubic feet. This storage is chiefly required during the months of October and November—from, say, the 1st October up to the 15th November. The draw on the storage during this period is often steady and continuous, while at other times it is generally small and for a shorter period. Taking a duty of 100 for discharge during the period (when paddy is nearing maturity), we require a discharge of 1,060 cusecs for 45 days, which is equivalent to about 4,134 million cubic feet. Even in the worst years (1901-02 and 1905-06) the rivers contribute about 1,300 million cubic feet—omitting the surplus over anicuts and through under sluices. So that, the supply available and the storage room are more than ample for present requirements. The difficulties in the matter have to be traced to other causes than to inadequate capacity.

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It is the recuperative power of the reservoirs that requires improvement. Taking the case of the Russellkonda reservoir first, this has a capacity of 2,150 million cubic feet, and is supplied by the Gulleri channel which is capable of discharging 660 cusecs. It has also a catchment of its own of 25 square miles, which might contribute about 200 million cubic feet in a good year. The evaporation losses during the irrigation season will be about 500 million cubic feet; but omitting this and taking only the actual capacity of the reservoir, it will take 37 days to fill up with full supply running. To get 37 full-supply days, it would often take *three months* (or longer if a dry month intervened) since the number of full-supply days in a month is not more than 12. To make full use of the storage room available, the reservoir must be filled much more quickly, so that it might be fully prepared to perform its duty if a period of drought intervened.

Indeed, if the present arrangements of supply from the Gulleri channel continued, we do not require a reservoir of the present dimensions at all, since with a normal draw-off from the reservoir, which would arise if the present imperfections of draw-off at the Goomsur anicut and the Mahanadi canal were removed, a reservoir of half the present size would answer all requirements in a normal year. These points concerning the Russellkonda reservoir would have been noticed earlier, but for the fact that owing to the difficulty of holding up water to a sufficient height at Goomsur anicut, the water is drawn off only in small quantities with the result that a large balance is left over in the reservoir at the end of every season.

Another important reason for the small draw-off from the reservoir is the fact that the Mahanadi brings down a large and fairly steady supply which generally continues through the months of July, August and September, so that in spite of the shortcomings of the head-works, the Mahanadi canal contributes a considerable supply of Mahanadi water to the Rushikuliya canal.

In consequence of this, the reservoir begins with a large balance generally and the poor discharge of the Gulleri channel has been sufficient therefore to fill it. It is obvious that if the highest efficiency is to be got out of the reservoir, the carrying capacity of the Gulleri channel must be doubled or trebled, so that the reservoir might fill in 12 full-supply days (or one month).

The case of the Surada reservoir is slightly different—although here also an increase in recuperative power is required besides an increase of capacity.

The storage room in this case is 1,430 million cubic feet at present; and the catchment basin is 200 square miles. A reference to the statement of gauge readings of the reservoir from the years 1901-02 to 1911-12 will show that the reservoir does not fill in the years 1901-02, 1902-03, 1905-06, 1906-07 and 1907-08, and that in other years it is only full in September or October. The necessity for altering this state of things has been long recognized and proposals have been under investigation for improving the supply. One of these proposals is to construct an anicut across the Johoro and turn a supply into the reservoir by means of a short channel.

This and other possible alternatives will be referred to in greater detail further on. Considering the large volume of surplus at the Janamilli anicut—all of which is now utterly wasted—and the great need for extra storage to meet current requirements and for extra irrigation, it is proposed also to increase the capacity of the reservoir. A similar proposal also for the Russellkonda reservoir will be referred to later on.

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The project calculations give 1,755 million cubic feet as the capacity of the Surada reservoir, but from calculations since made based on contours taken in 1903-04 it is found that the actual capacity is only 1,430 million cubic feet.

While it is impossible to say that the reservoir has lost a capacity of over 300 million cubic feet since construction, it is certain that the Padma is filling up the reservoir with sand and silt at a fairly rapid rate. Taking the average monsoon rainfall as 36 inches and using Strange's tables (for an average catchment), the annual run-off from 200 square miles will be 4,140 million cubic feet. If the silt carried into the reservoir was $\frac{1}{256}$ by volume (a not unlikely figure for a torrent like the Padma), the amount deposited every year will be 16 million cubic feet. The reservoir will therefore fill up in 90 years.

As the reservoir has been holding water since 1891, it might have been filled up to the extent of 336 million cubic feet during the last 21 years. It seems almost certain that the reservoir has filled up considerably. The silt accumulation in front of the head sluice is particularly inconvenient as, on account of this, it is not possible to drain the low water in the reservoir. The need for increased capacity is therefore evident.

Extra capacity can be got at a comparatively small cost by raising the F.T.L. of the present reservoirs and no schemes for new reservoirs are likely to be considered in the near future (except as famine-relief works) on account of their prohibitive cost.

VI. Improvements proposed.—The improvements proposed will be dealt with in the following order :—

- (1) Gulleri anicut and channel.
- (2) Russellkonda reservoir.
- (3) Goomsur anicut.
- (4) Mahanadi canal.
- (5) Girisola channel and supply channel from the Baguva.
- (6) Surada reservoir.
- (7) Janamilli anicut.
- (8) Rushikulya canal and supply channel from the Godohollo.

(1) *Gulleri anicut and channel.*—This channel will have to be improved so as to make it capable of carrying, say, 1,500 cusecs at least. The present F.S.L. depth of the channel is 4 feet, and the head sluices are capable of carrying 557 cusecs with water at crest level of anicut as against the required full supply discharge of 660 cusecs. The channel is banked only on the left, and this bank in most places is very wide and high, so that the depth of flow could be increased considerably at small cost. The outlet crests could be raised, and the terminal weirs given extra water-way at a comparatively small cost. The only work on the channel presenting some difficulty is the Kottipada syphon. It will be necessary to put in extra vents here and probably the crest level of the lift wall and bed-level of the channel on the down-stream side may also be lowered.

The crest of the anicut will have to be raised 3 feet—1 foot of solid wall with 2 feet plank shutters over it. The maximum flood level at the anicut is already very high and no doubt some extension of the anicut will be necessary on the left bank, which can be easily done.

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Another difficulty here is the want of sufficient scouring power. In many years the total river discharge is not such as to enable the undersluices to be worked effectively. The river bed above anicut is considerably filled up with sand, and a large quantity of it is being continuously forced into the head sluice silting up the first two miles of the channel below. The addition of three more vents to the undersluices and the fitting up of new gearing for the head sluice with shutters in two tiers (so that the bottom shutter may always remain closed in a flood) would remedy matters to a considerable extent. The present sill of head sluice is 3.75 feet above undersluice sill; but, as stated above, the river bed above is filled up to a much higher level.

(2) *Russellkonda reservoir*.—It is proposed to raise the F.T.L. of the reservoir by 3 feet. The head sluice is capable of discharging the whole surplus from the catchment of the reservoir, so that the weir crest may be raised by solid masonry or 2 feet plank shutters may be put in over 1 foot of masonry. The top of bund is 12 feet above the present F.T.L., the top width being 8 feet at the deepest part. The slope of the front revetment is 2 to 1 below and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 above F.T.L. The top of revetment is 6 feet above F.T.L. and the top of puddle wall 3 feet above F.T.L.—vide typical section of bund attached. The extra capacity by the raising will be about 320 million cubic feet, the probable total capacity of the reservoir after the improvement being 2,470 million cubic feet.

(3) *Goomsur anicut*.—The F.S.L. at the anicut must be raised 2 feet. To secure this it has been proposed to fit up falling shutters. Whatever the final decision on this matter may be, it will be necessary to provide extra scouring power. The excavation of the Girisola channel on the left bank will necessitate the opening out of a scouring sluice on that bank. The extra scouring power may be got by cutting down a portion of the crest by 4 feet and fitting up three 30 feet lift shutter spans, with 6 feet shutters. In the case of this anicut it may be noted that the working of falling shutters will be difficult and attended with danger as there is a sheer drop of 7.2 feet in rear. The same remark applies to plank shutters.

It will be necessary to fit up for the Mahanadi canal head sluice also the same kind of gearing (with shutters in two tiers) as has already been referred to in connexion with the Gulleri channel.

(4) *Mahanadi canal*.—The raising of the F.S.L. at the anicut will enable the Mahanadi canal to be run with a maximum depth of 8 feet—to which it was originally designed—although owing to the silting up of the upper reaches and the insufficient height of anicut crest it has not been possible to run this depth hitherto. The banks of the canal will require strengthening in places where they are wanting in height or section; but the work to be done in this respect is not very large, and is really of the nature of repairs.

(5) *Girisola channel*.—This will be dealt with fully lower down.

(6) *Surala reservoir*.—As has been explained above, the reservoir has a catchment of its own of 200 square miles.

From the enclosed statement of supplies received by the reservoir from its catchment for the years 1901–1902 to 1911–12 it will be seen that in the years 1901–1902, 1902–1903, 1905–1906, 1906–1907 and 1907–1908, it does not fill and that the total supply received from the catchment is comparatively small with reference to the total capacity of the tank and the yield in a good year. To remedy this it has been proposed to construct an anicut across the Johoro

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at Gundribody and to take a supply channel from it, with a capacity of 263 cusecs, in the reservoir. It has been assumed that the Johoro will be in flood for 40 days in a year and that therefore it will deliver 910 million cubic feet a year into the reservoir. As has been explained above, it is only in years such as the five referred to above that the reservoir stands in need of extra-neous help. In such years the yield from the catchment may be taken at about 1,500 million cubic feet. The yield of the Johoro for such years will therefore not exceed $\frac{1,500 \times 70}{200} = 525$ million cubic feet.

As the high floods capable of giving a full supply in the supply channel last only for about six or twelve hours (the catchment being very limited), it is unlikely that a supply channel carrying 263 cusecs could utilize more than 200 or 300 million cubic feet—if so much.

It is therefore to the Rushikulya that we must look for supplementing the supply in the reservoir. An anicut on this river and a supply channel (which will not be more than five or six miles long) will increase the efficiency of the reservoir many times and would give ample supply for all requirements. The discharge of the supply channel will have to be about 2,000 cusecs, so that the reservoir may be filled quickly and full advantage taken of floods of short duration.

The river-bed (Rushikulya) is + 300.00 within a distance of four miles from the Boradi weir. The country along which the channel will run presents no difficulties (except the crossing of the Bonthali nalla which drains an area of 25 square miles). It is believed that rock barriers exist both above and below Pippaloponka, but this has to be examined.

To make up for storage capacity already lost and to make full use of the available surplus in the Rushikulya that will be diverted by an anicut and channel as referred to above, it is proposed to raise the F.T.L. by 5 feet. The top of bund at present is 16 feet above the present F.T.L. at the deep portion and 13 feet at the flanks with a top width of 10 feet, front slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 and rear slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 up to a level of 22 feet below top, and 2 to

* Vide Typical sections of bund attached.

1 below, there being a rear berm (at the deep part) 27 feet wide where the rear slope is changed. *

The present bund is quite substantial enough to stand this raising with only slight improvements as described below. The objection that the bund is so bad that it can never stand any raising of the F.T.L. is easily answered, for in that case the sooner the bund is made safe and sound the better. The bund in the first instance was no doubt built up with bad soil, but a great deal of this was removed and the bund re-made with good soil. Since its completion, it has stood all right. The leakage noticeable in rear is not more than is met with in any other reservoir of similar dimensions. The improvements necessary for the bund are—

- (1) relaying the front revetment of the east dam for a length of 1,900 feet from Kuppula hill to a front slope of 2 to 1;
- (2) raising the front revetment of the west dam and of the east dam from 4,300 feet from Kuppula hill towards the right flank.

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There are two other questions connected with the reservoir which will also have to be dealt with, viz. :—

(1) the draining of the rear of the eastern bund, particularly the deep portion near the Kuppula hill and up to the turn near the Johoro; and

(2) the surplus arrangements.

With reference to the first item it may be remarked that the main drain in rear is being constantly choked up by the river with sand, as the outfall is at a point where the margin is shoaling up. Besides this the flood level of the river rises high and water in consequence backs up. There is, therefore, a certain amount of water always standing in rear of bund. It is not possible to remedy this without having recourse to the rather drastic and somewhat expensive measure of pumping out the water.

For disposal of surplus there are at present two weirs—the Padma 500 feet long at the right flank and the Boradi 1,200 feet long at the left. These weirs are capable of discharging the maximum flood which is calculated at 26,590 cusecs with a depth of 3 feet on crest. (It may be noted here that the bund was designed originally for a M.F.L. of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet over crest.) If the F.T.L. were to be raised by 5 feet as proposed above, it will be best to cut down the crest of the Padma weir by 3 feet and put up screw shutters 8 feet high over crest. At the Boradi weir, a subsidiary weir $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high may be built above (upstream side) the present one, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet plank shutters on top. The latter may be of the bottom hinged type falling inwards. This would enable almost the whole of the surplus to be disposed off by the Padma weir, and this would be of great value in scouring out a large quantity of the silt that is now brought into the tank and deposited there. The work would thus help to prolong the life of the reservoir.

(7) *Janamilly anicut*.—The plank shutters over crest have worked satisfactorily here and nothing more is necessary. The head sluices, however, are awkwardly placed and are in the most favourable position possible for taking in a maximum of silt from the river. The remedies to be applied to this case are—

- (1) a further raising of the sill by 1 foot;
- (2) the construction of extra vents for discharge so that only the top water may be drawn; and
- (3) the fitting up of new gearing with shutters in two tiers as has already been recommended for the Goomsur and Gulleri head sluices.

It is absolutely necessary in this case to insist on the head sluices being closed whenever the undersluices have to be worked, as all the silt disturbed by the scoring action of the undersluices will go straight into the head sluice.

(8) *Rushikulya canal*.—The original design of the canal provides for a F.S.L. of 6 feet with a discharge of 891 cusecs and a M.W.L. of 8 feet with a discharge of 1,465 cusecs. Besides the silt difficulty in the first reach, the banks in many places could not stand more than 7 feet safely. The amount of work to be done in raising and strengthening banks is not very much and would be treated as repairs. The banks at aqueduct approaches and at the 'sagarams' or tanks (when the canal is carried in single bank forming a tank on the upper side) require particular attention.

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Among other points requiring attention are—

- (1) an examination of the vent-ways of pipes and sluices with reference to ayacut; and
- (2) the construction of permanent pipe sluices in places of temporary pipes, which are a source of great danger to the canal.

VII. The Godohallo and the Jayamangalam channel.—The Godohallo drains the Chinnakimidi and Peddakimidi maliahs and carries a very good supply. Its utilization for the improvement of supply in the Rushikulya canal and for extension of irrigation has long been discussed. At least two sites for reservoirs on the Godohallo were investigated in detail with capacities of 2,400 and 3,500 million cubic feet, respectively. The cost was estimated at about 16 lakhs of rupees. (*Note.*—These figures are taken from the correspondence in my office and I am not in possession of the correct figures, as the estimates are in the Chief Engineer's office and correct office copies are not available.)

On account of the prohibitive cost of construction as compared with the advantages realized, the scheme has been abandoned. At present the river supplies about 10,000 acres under the Jayamangalam channel, taking off from the Hinjili anicut besides an extent of about 2,000 acres belonging to the Chinnakimidi zamindar, which is supplied by the Rajakomma channel taking off from an anicut near Pattapur. A supply from the Jayamangalam channel is also given to the Koratholi Tampara which irrigates about 4,400 acres. This extent, however, may be omitted in considering the question of a supply from the Godohallo for the reason that the Koratholi Tampara provides storage and has a direct catchment of 8 square miles, while the Jayamangalam channel carries also the drainage from a catchment area of over 70 square miles.

The direct and indirect catchments of the Koratholi Tampara, along with its storage, are quite sufficient for the irrigation under it. The irrigation under the Rajakomma channel is now supplied to a large extent by the Rushikulya canal. As the river at the Hinjili anicut has a drainage area of 500 square miles, it will be seen that a catchment of 500 square miles is now devoted for the irrigation of 10,000 acres—please compare the catchments of the Rushikulya and Mahanadi above their anicuts and the irrigation under them—and that, in consequence, a very large volume of water is being run to waste, partly as surplus over the anicut and partly through the Jayamangalam channel. The latter for a great part of its length is really a large drain and is quite unsuited as an irrigation source. The channel carries—for the extent irrigated—an enormous supply from the river, besides drainage, and while the adjoining lands suffer by submersion in times of plenty, the lands under it are not commanded when the water-level falls (even though the supply is sufficient to meet all reasonable needs). To make this channel (which is in fact a large drain for the greatest portion of its length) efficient as an irrigation source, it will be necessary to construct outlets for disposal of drainage and regulators at intervals to raise water for irrigation.

It would certainly be much cheaper and in keeping with sound irrigation practice to let the channel alone to perform its functions as a drain and to transfer the irrigation at present under it to other sources.

The seventh distributary of the Rushikulya canal commands all the land lying between the Jayamangalam channel and the Rushikulya and its extension for this purpose could be carried out quite easily. The balance

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could be transferred to the 9th, 13th and 14th distributaries without any extra cost. This arrangement would enable us, besides, to bring under irrigation about 8,000 acres of new lands lying between the river and the Jayamangalam channel. It would set the Godohallo free for utilization for supplying the Rushikulya canal, any balance left being still available for the Jayamangalam channel. At the site of the existing Pattapur anicut (or rather Palaspor anicut, as Pattapur is some distance away from the anicut), the river has a catchment area of 340 square miles. The existing anicut could be used and a short channel about two miles long would deliver the supply into the Rushikulya canal. The anicut is built on rock and the site is an ideal one for an anicut. The catchment area of the river between the Pattapur and Hinjili anicuts is about 160 square miles, so that it will be seen that the latter anicut will still continue to receive the drainage from a considerable unintercepted catchment. Besides this, the channel drains an area of 70 square miles, as has been noted above.

VIII. Summary of general principles on which the improvements proposed are based.—From what has been stated above, it will be seen that the principles on which the improvements proposed have been based and the objects which they are intended to achieve are—

- (1) to make a larger use of the existing surplus in the rivers;
- (2) to secure an increase of storage room, and more than this, to make the available capacity much more efficient, so that the reservoirs may fill not once, but many times in the season; and
- (3) to harness for the purposes of the project two large rivers—the Godohallo and the Baguva which together will render available the discharge from a catchment area of about 700 square miles.

The details of works proposed to achieve these objects have already been referred to except those referring to the Baguva which will be described later on.

IX. Probable extents irrigable.—The storage available after the above improvements are carried out will be as follows:—

							M. C.F.T.
Russellkonda reservoir—							
Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,149
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
Total							2,470
Surada reservoir—							
Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	570
Total							2,000
Grand total							4,470

As with the improvements proposed the reservoirs will generally fill several times in the season, it is expected that they would be left practically full at the end of September. On the assumption that there is a total failure of the north-east monsoon (which is not uncommon and which it is the

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special function of the reservoirs to guard against), it will be seen that storage will be required for 45 days (i.e., from the 1st October to the 15th November). Taking the present irrigation under the system as 106,000 acres and supposing an increase of 50,000 acres + 10,000 under Jayamangalam, the storage required for 166,000 acres for 45 days with a canal head discharge at a duty of 100 will be 6,500 million cubic feet nearly. Of this quantity, the reservoirs will provide 4,470 million cubic feet. The balance of 2,030 million cubic feet will easily be provided by the rivers even in bad years as will be seen from the subjoined statement, which shows for the Goomsur and Janamilly anicuts the quantities available in the rivers during the months of October and November, exclusive of any contribution from the reservoirs:—

Year	Mahanadi discharges in million cubic feet.		Rushikulya discharges in million cubic feet.		Total mill. c. feet.
	Used.	Surplus.	Used.	Surplus.	
1901-02	850	230	440	1,100	2,620
1902-03	1,200	400	1,400	36	3,030
1904-05	2,000	3,700	2,400	4,600	12,700
1905-06	580	712	790	800	2,882

These figures *do not* include any water supplied by the reservoirs. 1904-05 is a good year, and has been included merely to show what might be expected in a good year. The other three are unfavourable and bad years.

Besides, the proposals contemplated the utilization of the discharges of the Godohallo and Baguva, which together will have a catchment area of about 700 square miles (above the anicuts proposed). The combined catchment of the Mahanadi and Rushikulya above the Goomsur and Janamilly anicuts is 1,720 square miles (inclusive of the catchments of the Russellkonda and Surada reservoirs). The extension of 50,000 acres proposed (or 60,000 including Jayamangalam) is, therefore, not unreasonable.

Location of the extension proposed.—With the information available at present, this could only be sketched roughly. The original project forecast of ayacut was 117,250 acres, and that now taken as the ultimate ayacut is 106,300 acres or cusecs. The reduction of 10,000 acres is in the ayacut of the 10th distributary or the Ichchapur channel. The area excluded has to be secured by extending the Ichchapur extension channel in contour above the Surla swamp and continuing it on to the Bahuda. As the lands will be situated from 60 to 70 miles away from the head of the canal, it is not advisable to include this area for the present—at all events not the whole of it.

It is believed that 10,000 acres of new lands could be got under the 7th, 10th, 11th, 15th and 16th distributaries, without having recourse to such violent measures as the draining of the Gouzu Tampara and the Surla swamp. The Rushikulya canal will also have to supply the 10,000 acres transferred from the Jayamangalam channel. The balance of 40,000 acres is proposed to be located under the Girisola—or left bank channel from the Goomsur anicut.

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X. Girisola channel.—It is proposed to irrigate an extent of 40,000 acres under what is here called the Girisola channel. This will be divided into two reaches—the first one from the head at Goomsur anicut up to the Baguva, and the second from the Baguva to the Korakori nalla. The Baguva drains an area of 350 square miles and forms for a considerable length the boundary between the Government taluk of Goomsur and the Atagada zamindari. It is proposed to end the first reach of the channel on the borders of the Atagada zamindari, the water being dropped into one of the tributaries of the Baguva. It will be picked up again by means of an anicut across the river built some distance above where it enters the Rushikulya.

A channel taking off on the left bank above the anicut could be run up to the Korakori nalla. The first reach could irrigate from 10,000 to 12,000 acres, and the balance will be under the second reach. This arrangement of stopping the first reach at the Baguva and starting again lower down from an anicut at the site referred to has the following advantages:—

(1) A catchment area of 350 square miles will be available for the second reach, whereas for a crossing higher up the catchment may not be more than 200 square miles and even this is divided between three branches flowing some miles apart from one another.

(2) All the Government villages under the Purushottapur Deputy Tahsildar lying north of the Rushikulya will be benefited, besides many of the Government villages of Goomsur taluk (and only a comparatively small portion of zamindari lands); while in case the first reach was continued in contour beyond the Baguva, the majority of lands benefited would be zamindari.

XI. Cost of works proposed.—The following may be taken as a very approximate estimate of cost of the works proposed—

I. Improvements to existing system—

	Lakhs.
	RS.
Gulleri anicut	0.4
Gulleri channel	0.5
Goomsur anicut	0.6
Russellkonda reservoir	0.1
Surada reservoir—	
(1) Rushikulya anicut and channel	1.5
(2) Improvements to reservoir	1.5
Godohallo channel	0.2
Extension of seventh and other distributaries	0.2

II. New works (not connected with improvements)—

Proposed Girisola channel (for 40,000 acres at Rs. 25 an acre)	10
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*The costs of improvements to existing works and the excavation of the Girisola channel for 40,000 acres will be about 15 lakhs of rupees—including all charges.

Revenue.—It is difficult to forecast the net revenue realizable per acre accurately as old and new irrigation will be mixed up. In the present

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Rushikulya area, the net revenue per acre of ayacut (old and new) is about Re. 1 per acre. Under the Girisola channel, however, the rate will be much higher.

For the Baguva reservoir project, the Collector forecasted a net revenue per acre of ayacut of about Rs. 2.25 (after the resettlement of 1913-14). Applying these rates we get the following results:—

	RS.
10,000 acres under Rushikulya canai at Re. 1 ...	10,000
40,000 acres under Girisola channel at Rs. 2.25...	90,000
Total	1,00,000

This will give a net return of 6.66 per cent on capital outlay.

It might, however, be marked that the works classed above as improvements will have to be carried out in any case sooner or later. If, therefore, the expenditure on this account is deducted in taking into account the net revenue, the return on capital outlay will be 9 per cent on the Girisola channel alone.

The latter channel will have also a considerable protective value. Using the formula—

$C = 20r + m.x$. (page 33, Volume I, Irrigation Commission Report), when $m = 3$, $x = 6$ (as fixed by the Board of Revenue), $r = 2.25$, the value of C (the permissible capital outlay per acre irrigated) works out to Rs. 63 as against the actual cost of Rs. 25 noted above.

The works proposed are therefore likely to prove remunerative besides having a high protective value.

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Executive Engineer, Ganjam Division.

12th October 1912.

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TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Appendix I.

RAINFALL statement of 30 years at the stations, Berhampur and Russelilkonda.

Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1877.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.

June.	Russelilkonda	Berhampur	Total	Average	
	..	..	..	..	..
	7.60	0.95	7.60	1.80	3.80
	2.65	1.74	4.25	2.12	9.90
	10.02	9.78	19.80	10.29	12.44
	6.75	4.03	10.78	5.39	14.13
	5.39	9.48	24.89	7.06	8.32
	4.24	2.00	6.64	6.29	5.05
	7.18	4.55	12.58	3.95	10.10
	5.55	2.70	7.91	6.22	12.44
	6.10	6.91	10.61	5.30	2.63
	2.40	2.63	5.03	2.51	

July.	Russelilkonda	Berhampur	Total	Average	
	..	..	..	..	..
	4.58	7.63	12.64	7.82	8.59
	9.19	7.92	17.18	10.44	7.22
	14.06	6.83	20.89	8.71	10.69
	8.21	6.24	14.45	7.25	14.60
	10.90	6.64	17.54	7.40	19.67
	11.55	9.63	21.18	9.73	6.65
	7.74	6.76	14.81	5.07	13.10
	10.15	9.42	19.57	2.53	7.21
	6.64	6.46	13.10	9.81	4.41
	5.07	12.02	19.63	8.09	5.65
	8.09	6.34	14.43	8.82	
	3.27	3.27	8.82		

August.	Russelilkonda	Berhampur	Total	Average	
	..	..	..	..	..
	8.67	6.17	14.84	7.42	11.47
	19.14	9.80	28.94	11.18	11.66
	11.68	10.62	22.37	7.03	9.76
	8.49	6.73	14.07	8.95	9.76
	10.31	9.83	19.60	4.97	7.61
	6.77	5.72	12.91	9.91	10.78
	7.46	7.57	15.02	11.36	8.53
	8.64	11.18	19.82	22.72	17.06
	6.83	14.74	21.67	7.62	10.84
	10.02	12.70	22.72	10.92	10.76
	7.39	6.97	14.36	21.68	
	8.27	6.97	15.24		
	10.76	10.92	21.68		

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Rainfall Statement of 30 years at the stations, Berhampur and Russellikonda—cont.

Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1877.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Russellikonda ..	4.60	8.69	7.16	7.70	9.91	10.82	13.14	15.70	6.20	11.73	8.12	6.30	5.74	11.51	12.90	5.27
Berhampur ..	8.21	7.00	6.69	8.24	6.43	6.07	3.95	9.11	6.92	10.19	4.50	..	4.70	6.11	6.11	5.27
Total ..	12.81	15.69	13.85	15.94	16.34	15.89	17.09	24.81	12.12	22.92	12.62	6.30	10.44	17.62	18.17	9.08
Average ..	6.40	7.79	6.92	7.97	8.17	7.94	8.64	12.40	6.02	11.11	6.31	3.16	5.22	8.81	9.08	9.08
Russellikonda ..	5.66	6.79	3.41	5.61	4.75	2.89	6.23	2.62	2.38	9.85	3.96	0.03	10.86	6.03	0.29	0.29
Berhampur ..	2.01	14.37	4.72	10.81	10.62	4.13	6.13	3.79	5.32	13.41	7.91	1.60	15.36	11.46	1.71	1.71
Total ..	7.67	21.16	8.13	16.32	15.37	7.32	12.11	6.14	7.70	23.26	11.53	1.63	26.22	17.49	2.00	2.00
Average ..	2.83	10.58	4.06	8.16	7.68	3.66	5.20	3.22	3.85	11.63	5.93	0.81	13.11	8.74	1.00	1.00
Russellikonda ..	0.04	5.87	4.81	0.97	0.15	2.13	5.94	0.14	2.87	5.08	1.35	2.14	10.46	0.40	1.13	1.13
Berhampur ..	0.04	7.96	4.17	4.47	1.45	3.78	3.70	0.13	7.51	8.94	1.13	4.94	13.68	6.45	2.21	2.21
Total ..	0.04	13.83	8.98	5.44	1.60	5.91	9.64	0.27	10.38	14.02	2.48	7.08	24.14	6.85	3.34	3.34
Average ..	0.02	6.91	4.49	2.72	0.80	2.95	4.82	0.13	5.19	7.01	1.24	3.54	12.07	3.42	1.67	1.67

November.

October.

September.

Station.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1892.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.

Russelkonda	9.71	6.36	6.78	18.94	7.14	4.54	6.53	4.02	8.40	5.99	4.36	4.50	11.06	6.44	8.26
Berhampur	6.37	7.11	6.42	13.65	6.88	6.76	7.57	5.37	6.56	1.28	1.80	4.32	8.44	1.51	6.63
Total	16.08	13.47	13.20	32.59	14.02	11.30	13.90	9.39	13.95	7.27	6.16	8.82	19.49	7.96	14.89
Average	8.04	6.73	6.60	16.29	7.01	6.65	6.95	4.69	6.98	3.63	3.08	4.41	9.74	3.97	7.44

June.

Russelkonda	11.47	12.12	14.02	13.78	7.73	6.71	11.10	9.75	3.30	7.50	10.47	11.52	6.24	6.13	8.78
Berhampur	6.29	9.56	12.39	5.49	8.04	7.83	9.75	9.01	3.30	8.22	10.12	14.95	4.61	5.67	7.73
Total	17.76	21.68	27.41	19.27	15.77	14.54	20.85	20.07	9.11	15.72	20.69	26.47	10.85	11.80	16.51
Average	8.88	10.84	13.70	9.63	7.88	7.27	10.42	10.03	4.55	7.86	10.29	13.23	5.42	5.90	8.26

July.

Russelkonda	7.38	8.17	4.88	10.79	13.01	10.86	6.43	8.31	12.48	10.11	7.27	15.28	15.38	9.54	8.15
Berhampur	10.24	6.10	2.38	11.78	9.47	13.21	5.08	7.02	12.48	1.19	13.29	10.81	6.24	3.66	10.21
Total	18.22	14.57	7.26	22.67	22.48	24.07	11.46	15.33	22.59	8.46	28.67	26.19	16.78	11.81	22.62
Average	9.11	7.28	3.63	11.28	11.24	12.03	6.73	7.66	11.29	4.23	14.28	13.09	7.89	5.90	11.31

August.

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Rainfall Statement of 30 years at the stations of Berhampur and Russelikkonda—cont.

Station.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
September.															
Russelikkonda	13.21	11.31	5.35	6.61	4.83	12.79	7.83	3.29	10.58	4.32	5.69	12.50	8.86	0.33	9.14
Berhampur	10.34	10.33	6.70	4.46	2.58	14.87	4.61	3.34	7.37	12.81	3.81	6.31	9.30	12.19	4.96
Total	23.55	21.64	11.05	11.07	7.41	27.66	12.44	6.22	17.95	17.13	9.50	18.81	18.16	18.57	14.10
Average	11.77	10.82	5.52	5.52	3.70	13.83	6.22	3.81	8.97	8.56	4.75	9.40	9.08	9.26	7.05
October.															
Russelikkonda	5.65	3.64	4.16	4.04	..	6.48	4.18	7.02	10.51	2.78	3.63	9.95	4.70	1.66	..
Berhampur	12.07	8.59	5.00	18.22	..	14.26	9.97	12.94	9.98	3.69	0.37	4.24	6.98	1.24	7.67
Total	17.72	12.23	9.16	22.26	..	20.74	14.15	19.96	20.49	6.47	4.00	14.19	11.68	2.90	7.67
Average	8.86	6.11	4.58	11.13	..	10.37	7.07	9.98	10.24	3.23	2.00	7.09	5.84	1.45	3.83
November.															
Russelikkonda	0.23	0.40	3.30	0.05	0.10	1.81	0.50	..	0.42	2.42	0.16	6.45	..	0.24	0.28
Berhampur	0.06	3.73	3.06	0.05	..	4.35	0.50	..	..	10.36	0.03	8.07	..	..	0.05
Total	0.29	4.13	6.36	0.28	0.10	6.16	0.50	..	0.42	12.78	0.19	14.52	..	0.24	0.33
Average	0.14	2.06	3.18	0.14	0.05	3.08	0.25	..	0.21	6.39	0.09	7.26	..	0.12	0.16

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Appendix II.

DISCHARGE in millions of cubic feet of Gulleri head works—head sluice.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901 ..	..	..	837	1,177	1,284	587	13	36	113	6	52	..
1901-1902 ..	21	..	..	..	65	242	118	50	..	..	..	..
1902-1903 ..	..	..	..	294	646	116	392	..	..	..	..	..
1903-1904 ..	..	8	73	744	845	333	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904-1905 ..	..	..	..	..	88	25	67	29	..	..	..	..
1905-1906 ..	..	..	..	..	440	639	146	3	..	..	..	..
1906-1907 ..	..	..	..	599	539	471	394	170	..	..	..	..
1907-1908 ..	72	..	78	374	287	280	57	..	..	..	..	..
1908-1909 ..	..	..	46	499	690	857	845	473	..	..	..	..
1909-1910 ..	..	..	328	869	15	42	28	60	..	..	..	..
1910-1911 ..	..	..	..	525	134	185	111	..	..	..	..	..
1911-1912 ..	..	..	..	23	194	382	80	81	5	..	..	..

Appendix III.

DISCHARGE in millions of cubic feet of Gumsoor head works—head sluice.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901 ..	..	..	..	210	985	839	467	689	1,694	646	152	191
1901-1902 ..	3,288	1,324	18	460	861	864	740	657	55	37	..	..
1902-1903 ..	..	..	..	325	1,228	1,084	1,176	1,515	516	493	..	..
1903-1904 ..	..	159	490	699	982	966	1,183	1,026	451	186	233	49
1904-1905 ..	474	..	6	..	549	482	1,295	888	2,344	..	339	346
1905-1906 ..	24	..	..	326	1,022	1,148	861	1,205	158	..	..	..
1906-1907 ..	..	..	..	165	860	1,081	864	433	..	95	..	..
1907-1908 ..	..	..	..	129	1,109	1,495	1,448	765	..	..	..	..
1908-1909 ..	..	..	..	713	1,186	1,274	1,292	1,233	459	..	155	..
1909-1910 ..	..	259	20	354	1,381	1,532	1,497	698	568	..	..	..
1910-1911 ..	114	..	..	373	811	937	592	434	7	..	..	..
1911-1912 ..	..	..	..	617	784	1,048	1,760	1,074	33	26	..	..

Appendix IV.

DISCHARGE in millions of cubic feet of Janamilly head works—head sluice.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901 ..	703	509	..	309	784	914	874	866	80	61	279	44
1901-1902 ..	99	..	62	661	1,281	..	959	859	130	136	124	170
1902-1903 ..	540	24	..	524	1,443	1,527	1,285	892	..	117	57	165
1903-1904 ..	68	320	379	1,340	1,684	1,068	1,878	928	138	212	399	427
1904-1905 ..	607	603	664	1,020	1,347	684	2,653	1,783	613	91	194	490
1905-1906 ..	13	31	75	412	1,279	708	1,117	1,499	197	3	..	..
1906-1907 ..	..	..	..	409	1,517	962	1,746	550	436	519	..	328
1907-1908 ..	288	49	387	814	952	1,735	1,578	525	332	209	..	..
1908-1909 ..	..	..	72	685	1,571	1,507	1,744	1,209	623	195	..	..
1909-1910 ..	242	440	..	657	1,359	1,325	1,882	1,413	699	..	..	..
1910-1911 ..	605	..	97	1,143	1,094	2,240	745	894	387	297	9	..
1911-1912 ..	..	..	267	1,424	2,423	1,378	1,664	1,949	4	..	518	..

[25th March 1929]

Date.	(2)	(1)		
			(14)	(13)
April.			Capacity.	Gauge.
May.			Capacity.	Gauge.
June.			Capacity.	Gauge.
July.			Capacity.	Gauge.
August.			Capacity.	Gauge.
September.			Capacity.	Gauge.

STATEMENT showing the gauge readings and capacity of Russellkonda reservoir on the 1st and 15th of every month during the years 1901 to 1911.

Appendix V.

1901-1902	{	15	1	41.93	1,764	40.85	1,671	40.45	1,634	40.28	1,616	41.11	1,689	40.69	1,662	35.50	1,223	1,662
1902-1903	{	15	1	23.72	626	23.57	621	23.09	499	23.20	504	29.66	513	29.66	1,832	42.50	1,900	1,832
1903-1904	{	15	1	6.18	63	6.50	68	6.60	54	7.98	90	24.40	557	38.80	1,485	38.80	1,931	1,485
1904-1906	{	15	1	43.96	1,970	42.83	1,851	42.35	1,812	43.50	1,920	43.80	1,961	46.30	2,106	46.80	2,169	2,106
1905-1906	{	15	1	40.90	1,671	40.80	1,662	40.55	1,643	40.65	1,652	40.94	1,671	43.24	1,890	44.10	1,961	1,890
1906-1907	{	15	1	17.22	288	16.65	274	16.39	266	18.82	321	29.00	796	37.90	1,416	37.90	1,680	1,416
1907-1908	{	15	1	41.43	1,717	41.62	1,736	41.35	1,717	41.70	1,745	44.10	1,981	44.43	2,012	45.80	2,169	2,012
1908-1909	{	15	1	19.80	371	19.50	360	19.30	354	22.25	466	26.30	649	35.30	1,208	35.20	1,443	1,208
1909-1910	{	15	1	37.55	1,389	37.75	1,407	37.45	1,381	40.20	1,607	45.70	2,149	45.90	2,170	46.65	2,149	2,170
1910-1911	{	15	1	35.60	1,230	34.70	1,164	34.30	1,136	37.75	1,407	45.10	2,085	45.80	2,167	46.90	2,170	2,167

Statement showing the gauge readings and capacity of Russelkonda reservoir on the 1st and 15th of every month during the years 1901 to 1911—cont.

Date.	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1
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[25th March 1929]

Year.	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		Date.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Gauge.	Capacity.	Capacity.

1901-1902 ..	..	..	1	21-66	856	21-40	883	21-10	810	22-06	879	24-90	1,122	26-80	1,207
1902-1903 ..	..	..	1	20-40	768	16-10	461	14-90	443	14-60	429	16-42	463	27-00	1,325
1903-1904 ..	..	..	1	8-10	186	7-02	153	3-80	71	7-80	162	16-60	614	27-10	1,336
1904-1905 ..	..	..	1	26-30	1,169	22-83	943	21-07	810	21-07	810	19-70	709	16-88	535
1905-1906 ..	..	..	1	18-99	660	19-09	668	18-87	661	18-85	655	19-81	716	19-93	722
1906-1907 ..	..	..	1	3-18	68	2-65	48	5-65	33	5-65	117	12-90	358	13-90	399
1907-1908 ..	..	..	1	9-07	218	10-46	266	10-22	256	11-60	307	18-42	623	18-71	642
1908-1909 ..	..	..	1	6-48	139	6-00	126	5-56	115	6-95	153	13-00	362	22-28	903
1909-1910 ..	..	..	1	13-16	370	13-68	391	12-73	350	16-60	520	24-20	1,060	27-60	1,378
1910-1911 ..	..	..	1	14-66	434	13-68	391	13-72	391	20-90	796	23-80	1,026	28-22	1,462

STATEMENT showing the gauge readings and capacity of Surada reservoir on the 1st and 15th of every month during the years 1901 to 1911.

[25th March 1929]

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the discharge of Godahallo river at Hinjili anicut
for ten years.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1901.	..	..	..	..	..	..	256.8	307.1	653.92	592.30	3,029.86	436.5
1902.	276.5	33.2	..	..	..	..	155.2	1,609.37	1,700.09	149.1	159.9	137.9
1903.	46.9	..	..	..	..	96.8	1,029.9	2,571.22	5,263.32	2,041.00	719.77	400.87
1904.	251.9	37.2	..	..	..	..	276.67	253.06	2,507.36	3,343.40	116.7	86.9
1905.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200.8	3,527.75	484.87	224.1	140.7
1906.	..	..	..	..	..	29.2	98.44	919.13	2,003.38	1,367.55	717.50	126.3
1907.	73.9	..	..	..	..	222.75	335.37	220.90	799.92	201.3	171.6	158.1
1908.	..	..	..	..	..	..	79.5	518.98	2,415.73	1,334.74	708.5	657.7
1909.	190.8	..	..	306.2	226.8	846.20	270.69	182.88	1,085.91	345.53	415.5	1,455.14
1910.	..	..	..	..	..	959.03	518.41	3,145.22	468.82	4,505.53	242.69	262.3

Appendix VIII.

GULLERI head works—Surplus in river.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901 ..	13	154	476	437	2,078	2,830	4,174	92	..	..	2	..
1901-1902 ..	11	..	..	416	764	99	20	..	..	..	..	..
1902-1903 ..	..	..	62	258	1,991	1,450	46	..	..	..	..	..
1903-1904 ..	..	..	1	854	1,588	2,180	934	1,488	186	122	..	..
1904-1905 ..	..	..	173	787	453	1,167	472	138	238	37	..	..
1905-1906 ..	11	21	..	126	189	53	25	..	..	..	118	5
1906-1907 ..	..	..	..	753	399	197	13	..	..	..	..	..
1907-1908 ..	26	..	1	732	1,376	839	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908-1909 ..	..	..	6	220	1,722	801	964	..	..	..	..	..
1909-1910 ..	319	54	542	202	1,580	434	26	60	..	..	..	..
1910-1911 ..	381	486	738	445	1,168	712	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911-1912 ..	..	..	792	626	3	1,315	386	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	2,791	5,856	13,301	12,077	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	..	..	232	488	1,183	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..

25th March 1929]

Appendix IX.

JANAMILLY head works—Surplus in river.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1900-1901.	122	344	846	642	7,882	10,084	9,899	2,118	139	159	80	..
1901-1902.	424	655	319	1,962	734	..	466	721	274	..	22	..
1902-1903	98	..	35	206	3,414	1,794	28	..	..	..	55	77
1903-1904.	..	..	236	2,485	2,189	8,762	4,498	1,402	923	133	..	..
1904-1905.	..	..	162	817	2,014	5,293	3,985	601	37	67	152	187
1905-1906.	232	312	..	696	192	1,901	633	170	108	60	156	12
1906-1907.	..	3	334	363	895	826	201	102	80	51	70	29
1907-1908.	23	..	12	1,341	776	496	25	..	..	..	..	..
1908-1909.	..	23	541	729	2,495	4,064	2,434	14	11	..	44	..
1909-1910.	7	155	1,928	1,613	454	1,747	7	45	81	458	82	..
1910-1911.	..	88	1,633	1,154	1,421	323	7,335	886	849	24	..	8
1911-1912.	..	260	3,384	243	9	4,714	1,373	57	909	104	216	20
Total ..	..	..	9,430	12,251	21,775	40,004	30,887	6,116	..	..	..	..
Average..	..	..	785	1,104	1,814	3,333	2,574	595	..	..	..	..



Appendix X.

GUMSUR Head Works—Surplus in river.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1901-1902	..	53	..	1,112	2,230	335	152	82	..	..	13	..
1902-1903	287	..	540	1,780	7,520	2,540	390	15	..	..	52	59
1903-1904	..	..	201	4,560	6,995	9,757	7,249	9,442	1,663	104	..	..
1904-1905	..	..	702	..	5,389	8,948	3,643	90	..	..	..	11
1905-1906	320	..	..	1,026	2,386	1,280	712	..	..	..	98	122
1906-1907	..	..	904	3,442	4,688	5,262	535	2,108	..	..	..	..
1907-1908	26	..	6	4,332	5,601	3,934	33	..	..	..	..	..
1908-1909	..	..	525	1,399	7,264	5,362	3,554	25	..	768	..	..
1909-1910	433	..	2,537	2,729	3,578	1,140	92	..	56	77	..	..
1910-1911	..	..	886	4,505	3,584	5,163	9,892	1,033	289	11	..	..
1911-1912	..	..	2,297	505	851	6,906	2,696	130	178	17	186	..
Total	..	..	8,658	25,390	50,086	51,027	28,918	..	..	..	..	..
Average	..	..	721	2,115	4,173	4,252	2,412	..	..	..	..	..

[25th March 1929]

Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of water received from the catchment to Sarada Reservoir from 1902-1912 in millions of cubic feet.

Name of month.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.	Quantity of water received in millions of cubic feet.
April	15.72	10.18	— 24.92	56.33	5.52	70.71	6.50	52.12	42.23	15.10
May	29.04	19.75	3.75	49.05	— 0.50	16.57	9.86	2.52	31.53	13.63
June	8.98	100.93	121.35	6.34	95.43	65.22	218.61	187.13	433.28	679.72
July	56.68	285.21	99.30	93.12	244.61	377.23	44.35	531.60	244.78	15.94
August	780.08	1,094.33	551.82	160.49	565.54	207.86	540.06	342.07	1,144.23	5.60
September	398.56	2,809.29	1,438.04	731.30	440.38	379.01	2,035.93	334.82	656.11	2,299.84
October	— 54.17	1,147.81	945.55	222.62	376.64	— 2.77	1,192.34	— 6.40	1,935.87	429.51
November	13.21	162.49	73.85	12.18	198.58	6.34	31.75	— 4.55	206.18	— 33.13
December	7.46	1,909.46	599.54	81.02	26.93	8.07	2.70	157.62	32.60	50.35
January	14.96	68.29	12.63	6.87	10.69	11.85	9.37	14.06	— 0.28	6.26
February	32.02	25.57	29.38	7.39	15.62	55.79	23.72	15.19	15.07	120.20
March	32.37	— 78.17	49.5	8.20	154.03	12.12	14.15	14.31	35.06	17.95

NOTE.—The monthly figures have been arrived at by the formula—supply received during the month = (quantity in reservoir at end of month) — (quantity at beginning of month) + (quantity discharged by sluices and weirs) + (quantity lost by evaporation). The quantities in the reservoir at the beginning and end of each month are arrived from the known capacities of the reservoir corresponding to the gauge readings.

The quantity discharged by sluices and weirs are worked out by formula from data available from the gauge registers. The quantity lost by evaporation is taken a certain depth lost at mean level of water during the month. The depths assumed as lost are as follows:—

For April, May, February and March, 9 inches.

For June, July, November, December and January, 6 inches.

For August, September and October, 3 inches.

The irrigation figures represent losses due to leakage and other unaccounted sources and in some cases probably to under-estimation of evaporative losses. The above table and the gauge readings of the reservoir might be made the basis of useful study in many directions.

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II

Chief Engineer's Memorandum, Dis. No. 479, dated 4th March 1913.

With reference to the letter from the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, forwarding a note by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar on the Rushikulya system, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has the honour to make the following remarks.

2. While recognizing that the reservoirs are most generally used to supplement deficiencies in the north-east monsoon, it should be clearly understood that their function is to compensate for deficiencies in rainfall and river supplies at any time after the south-west monsoon has set in and that this should be taken into consideration in making proposals in future.

3. *Russellkonda reservoir*.—The possibility of raising the F.T.L. of this reservoir by 3 feet is accepted, but in the present state of the Mahanadi canal it would be useless to do so. Until such time as the canal can be made to carry at least the theoretical supply allotted to it in the project estimates, viz., 471 cusecs, it is considered premature to think of increasing the capacity of the reservoir. When this is done, it will probably be advisable to increase the supply through the Gulleri channel if it can be done at a reasonable cost. The information afforded in Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar's note is too meagre to permit of any conclusions being drawn in this respect.

4. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is strongly of opinion that it would be unsafe to raise the F.T.L. of the Surada reservoir which has given so much cause for apprehension in the past.

5. With regard to the best method of increasing the supply into the Surada reservoir, there is no objection to the Superintending Engineer investigating the possibility of a channel from the Rushikulya river which would undoubtedly give a more assured supply. It may be stated *passim* that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation does not accept Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar's calculations regarding the rate of silting of the Surada reservoir as even approximately correct and he believes that the reason why the whole contents of the reservoir cannot reach the sluice is very different from that given by the Executive Engineer—*vide* paragraph 5 of Inspection Notes printed with G.O. No. 566 L, dated 12th December 1912.

6. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has already in paragraph 4 of the same notes given instructions for the completion of the estimate for the Girisola channel and these should be adhered to. He is not prepared to consider the proposals of the Executive Engineer for an extension depending mainly on the supply from the Baguva river until it is shown that water is available. In a bad year it is believed that the flow in the Baguva river during October and November (the period of greatest demand on the reservoirs) would be practically *nil* and all supplies would have to be given from the Russellkonda reservoir. If the Superintending Engineer finds that there is a possibility of doing this, there is no objection to his designing the banks of the Girisola channel so that it can be subsequently widened for the extension now proposed by the Executive Engineer.

7. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has in the last paragraph of his inspection notes dealt with the proposed alterations under the Jayamangalam channel and the instructions there given should be adhered to.

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8. The above deals with the proposed extensions. With regard to the improvements necessary to the existing system, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation has given a detailed programme of what is required and sees no reason to modify those instructions except as regards the head sluice to the Mahanadi canal. In his inspection notes it was directed that two tiers of shutters should be provided to the head sluice. The Superintending Engineer considers that with the construction of a wall to reverse the current, this will be unnecessary. There is no objection to the result of this experiment being ascertained before the existing shutters are altered, but should that experiment not prove as satisfactory as the Superintending Engineer hopes, the shutters should be divided as proposed by the Executive Engineer.

9. In conclusion, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation considers that it is most important to put the existing system in thorough order before extensions are undertaken, but as soon as the improvements now ordered are sufficiently advanced to admit of the Executive Engineer taking up fresh investigation, he should at once do so beginning with those schemes which have a reasonable prospect of being remunerative.

10. With regard to the Executive Engineer's suggestion that the Godohallo project should be reinvestigated as a famine-relief work, the undersigned is not prepared to accept this proposal. The project would even in its reduced form be very costly. The work would have to be well executed, and it is hoped that no famine will occur of sufficient duration to necessitate even a title of the necessary work being carried out by famine labour. This idea may therefore be given up.

H. E. CLERK,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

III

INSPECTION NOTES OF THE HON'BLE MR. H. E. CLERK, CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, DURING NOVEMBER 1912.

RUSHIKULYA SYSTEM 10TH TO 21ST NOVEMBER.

Russellkonda reservoir.—The bund is in good order and there is but little leakage on the date of my inspection with water at + 43.7 or 1.8 below F.T.L. There are good drains leading from the toe of the bund but the notches are not sufficiently high above the floor and should be replaced so that the discharge can be accurately measured. There is a good deal of swampy land in rear which is due not to leakage from the bund but to springs from the hill below the left flank. This swamp should be drained as far as possible to the inlet and outlet through the Porasingi distributary.

The head sluice shutters work very stiffly, mainly, I believe, owing to defective design, but the gearing has not been examined for a long time and an early opportunity should be taken of taking the bearings down.

Surplus escape has a leading channel and drop over a road dam, but there is no well defined surplus channel after about 400 feet and complaints have been received from the owners of lands over which the surplus passes. A proposal to acquire land for a surplus channel at considerable cost was made, but in view of the very few occasions on which this escape need pass

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water if the head sluice is properly made use of, I refused to recommend the proposal for sanction. I now find that the ryots have erected a bund of considerable strength and said to be about 4 feet higher than the crest of the escape to protect their fields. This bund is said to breach whenever the tank surpluses heavily at this escape. It has come into action more frequently than usual of recent years because the correct procedure of passing surplus through the head sluice in the first instance had for some reason been given up. It has now been reverted to. It is necessary to consider the surplus arrangements of the tank in some detail. The maximum surplus discharge appears to have been designed with a co-efficient of 500 in Ryves' formula at the length of the escape fixed accordingly. I find however that the maximum flood which occurred at the Gumsur anicut in October 1900 amounted to about 90,000 cusecs giving a co-efficient from the whole catchment area of about 1,000. Applying this co-efficient to the Rushikulya reservoir with a catchment area of 25 square miles, the flood discharge would be 8,550 cusecs instead of 4,300 given in the completion report. It is however permissible with so large a reservoir as this to take into account the moderating effect of the layer between F.T.L. and M.W.L. The superficial area at F.T.L. is stated to be 1,357 millions cubic feet and the capacity between F.T.L. and M.W.L. may roughly be put at 4,500 millions cubic feet. This is equivalent to a run-off of $\frac{4,500}{2.32 \times 25} = 7.7$ inches from the catchment.

The discharge of the head sluice which should always be used for surplusing is limited by the capacity of the leading channel and may be put down as 1,000 cusecs 86 millions cubic feet in 24 hours, but with the aid of this the surplus weir should never come into action except in very heavy floods. Such a flood must have occurred in October 1900 when on the 6th of that month 8.35 inches fell at Gulleri anicut and 7' 14" at Russellkonda. On this occasion the only effect of the flood was to raise the water level by about 1' 6" and as the water was nearly that depth below F.T.L. the surplus over the weir was insignificant. In these circumstances, I think a reasonable compromise can be come to with the ryots who should not be allowed to raise their bund above crest level of the weir and road dam while a channel to pass off as much water as possible along the contour channel should be made.

2. *Goomsur anicut*.—This is founded on wells 9' deep; it has a body wall 12.20 feet high above top of wells and has an overfall of 7.20 feet on to a concrete apron 4' thick. Below this is a dry stone apron 50' long and a dry stone talus 80' long. The concrete apron which is floored with 6" Portland cement for first 10' from body wall stands very well and seems to require but little repair. I saw no springs in the dry stone apron which one would expect to find with water nearly level with the turf bund 2' above crest of anicut, but there are, I believe, a few here and there. The head sluice and scouring sluices are in good order but the gearing of the latter works very stiffly and there is a great deal of leakage under and over the shutters which should be stopped. The head sluice sill was originally at + 184 or one foot above sill of scouring sluices. It was afterwards raised to + 187.00 and subsequently cut down to + 185.50 at which level it now is. Owing to the silting in the Mahanadhi canal, various expedients have been tried to diminish the entrance of sand into the canal. Last year a sand bag barrier was constructed in front of the head sluice with top level at + 188.50 or

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1'50' below crest of the anicut. This does not seem to have had any appreciable effect as the bags were rotten and burst and the groyne was swept away. Soundings and gaugings are now being taken with F.S.L. in the canal and when these are known and compared with the bed levels taken in February 1911 and those taken in March of last year we shall be able to form a better idea of what bed fall we are likely to be able to maintain in future.

Whatever decision may be come to in this respect, it is important to keep the bed level above the anicut as low as possible and for this purpose I would erect two shutters 30' wide and 6' deep just beyond the present scouring sluices. They should have their cills 4' below the present crest of the anicut. It is probable that the addition of one or two wells above the line of the existing ones will be all that is required. Designs for this will be drawn out in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and sent to the Superintending Engineer to estimate. Other works which are required are dividing the present shutters of the head sluice into two so that the upper shutter can be lifted independently of the lower one and improving the gearing of the scouring sluices. A puddle apron protected with dry stone is required upstream, but this may be carried when the crest is raised permanently.

At present a turf bund is erected on the crest of the anicut and answers its purpose well enough unless it is necessary to make it early in the season. The body wall of the anicut is far too thin and I cannot recommend its being raised solid until I can decide how it should be strengthened. This proposal may therefore lie over for the present. The Superintending Engineer proposes certain experiments to turn the current upstream before entering the head sluice. I have no objection to these being made. They will not be costly and may possibly be effective. The Superintending Engineer can sanction them himself from maintenance.

3. *Mahanadi canal*.—There is now about two feet of sand above the sill of head sluice or $3\frac{1}{2}'$ above original bed level. When levels were last taken, the bed slope for the first mile was about 2' per mile and for the second about 1'5' per mile. I hope that by the erection of two wide shutters on anicut with cills at 186 we may be able to keep the bed of the river above the head sluice somewhere near that level and consequently lower than the bed level in the canal, but I do not anticipate that bed fall will be reduced below something between 1'5' and 2' a mile. At 0'6 is an aqueduct and it would be well to fit scouring sluices into the downstream wall of this. I am not helpful of this doing much good; but it may be tried, as the expense will not be great. At 1'6 there is an aqueduct which has entirely silted up and in June 1911 breaches in the canal were caused by a local flood topping the bank entering the canal and breaching it some 18 miles lower down. The Superintending Engineer is taking steps to remedy this. If nothing permanent is done before next June, the vents should be cleared. Other aqueducts in this canal are more or less silted up and should receive attention. All vegetation should be removed for 100' on upstream side and where silted on the downstream side cuts should be made to assist the water to scour away the shoals.

The Nimina cutting in about 12th mile was inspected. It now seems in good order and not to give trouble. The drains have been cleared out recently. They will want frequent inspection.

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4. *Girisola channel*.—This is a proposal to take off a channel from the left flank of Gumsur anicut, and has been under consideration since 1902. In that year an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,500 was submitted by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, for irrigating 4,000 acres under this channel. This estimate was returned by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for further information. In June 1904 the Executive Engineer reported that he had found a better line whereby 11,000 acres could be commanded, that the area actually commanded by the first proposal was only 2,000 acres, and that an entirely new investigation had been made and was approaching completion. In March 1905 the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, inspected the channel and gave further instructions which necessitated, the realignment of the channel and fresh levels had to be taken. In January 1906 the estimates were submitted to the Superintending Engineer who required further information and alteration in some of the designs. This involved a good deal of extra levelling and various alterations were proposed; as a result although the estimate has been submitted once more to the Superintending Engineer, nothing definite has been decided on. The great delay which has taken place may be attributed (1) to changes of officers, (2) to the fact that all the work was done by the existing staff who were probably fully employed especially during the closure of the canals when much other work has to be done. The design is an exceedingly difficult one and every officer who has undertaken the task has had to study the problem anew each time.

It may in the first place be stated that there is a small head sluice with vent $4' \times 4'$ and sill level at + 187.50. For the first four miles land for the channel was acquired in 1894 and charged to the project estimates. This fact should not be lost sight of in fixing the final alignment of the channel though there is a little doubt that, if it is desirable to move the line higher up the slope, the ryots will not object to change lands.

The Executive Engineer has asked for orders on two points with regard to this channel. (1) What duty should be adopted. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar who last submitted this estimate started with an assumed duty of 150 at the heads of distributaries, added 8 cubic feet per million square feet of wetted perimeter and arrived at discharge at the head and a consequential duty for the canal. In this I think he was wrong because the evidence on which a duty of 150 can be worked to at the head of distributaries is of the slightest and because the allowance of 8 cusecs per million cubic feet of W.P. is in my opinion altogether excessive. We have in evidence of this the Mahanadi canal which passes through precisely similar soil and has staunched itself very thoroughly with silt. I do not think therefore that the losses will be appreciable. I would put them at the outside at 2 cusecs per million cubic feet of W.P. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar has himself shown that the maximum capacity duty at the head of the canal in an unfavourable year is 100 and that is the duty to which the project is designed. That duty should therefore be adhered to. If an allowance of two cusecs per million cubic feet of W.P. is allowed, the losses will be 12 cusecs and starting at the head with 75 cusecs the duty at the heads of distributaries will be about 120 and this is the highest duty which can be allowed. Next comes the much more difficult question of the velocity to be adopted to prevent silting. Here we must be guided mainly by the experience in the Mahanadi canal. Observations are now being taken to ascertain what the critical velocity is at F.S.L. and when these are ascertained I should like the question referred to me with the recommendations of the local officers.

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I inspected the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the line. The head is an almost ideal place to make an experiment with an upstream leading channel and it should be so designed. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar's estimate did not provide for a scouring sluice, but I think that one is absolutely necessary. We may take the form of a single lift shutter $30' \times 6'$ with sill $4'$ below present crest of anicut.

According to the present proposals only outlets are provided in the first 4 miles of the channel, but I think that when the drainage is likely to be large, say exceeding 2 square miles, a super-passage or under-tunnel will be required. There is no map showing areas to be drained and in the list shown me some seemed much under-estimated. These require checking. There are no well defined drainage courses at present, but it has to be considered whether when the flood discharge is concentrated at selected points claims for damages will not arise. This applies whether outlets or other forms of escapes are adopted.

At about 4 miles 2 furlongs, there is a big cutting $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long and maximum depth 22'. This is stated to be all gravel and in Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar's report it is said that trial pits have been taken. Enquiries on the spot showed however that only one pit was dug and that it is quite doubtful if that were sunk to full depth. The old pit should be re-excavated to full depth or till rock is met and 6 borings should be taken as well. Even if these prove as satisfactory as anticipated some allowance for the rock which is almost certain to be found should be made. The Superintending Engineer has already given instructions about making provision for draining the slopes of the cutting and these should receive attention.

5. *Surada reservoir*.—Inspected a portion of the west * and the whole of

* Called soath in the completion report.

the east bunds. The tank was at F.S.L. and I was unable to see the

lower portions of the revetments. Judging from what was visible of the front slope they must be in good order as is the rear slope throughout. From 0.1 to 0.3 of west bund there is good deal of leakage. Unfortunately the fencing and demarcation stones are absolutely at the toe of the bund and there is no room for a drain. There is in one place wet cultivation up to the toe of the bund. It seems most unlikely that in the first instance a strip was not taken up and the Executive Engineer should examine the original land plans to see if the Public Works Department stones are in the right place. If they are, it is necessary to take up about 100 feet of land at the toe. At about 0.3 there is a distinct spring under the bund. The water coming out is gauged by a notch and it is stated that the discharge does not vary whatever may be the head in the tank which would indicate that it is a spring and not a leak through or under the bund. It would however be advisable as a precautionary measure to put down a puddle trench at this point and this should be done when the water falls low enough. I understand that when the tank falls to about 18 feet on cill of sluice this portion of the tank is cut off from the rest of it and that it is impossible to drain this depression although it is about 12 feet higher than the sluice cill. When the tank next falls low enough a cut should be made on the most economical line to drain this end of the tank.

East bund.—The deepest bed of the tank is near furlong 0.1 and 0.2 and here the bund seems in good order and there is not much seepage, but not nearly enough care has been taken in draining the toe which rests on sloping

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ground easily drained into the hollow a little further off. The drains have been allowed to silt up. They should be cleared and extended where necessary.

At about 0.7 in eastern bund there is a great deal of leakage which is not properly drained. A drain parallel to the toe is required and cross drains leading to it.

The head sluice is in good order except for the gearing which is not properly looked after or properly lubricated. It works very stiffly as was foretold by Mr. Hughes in his inspection notes printed in G.O. No. 211 I., dated 1st March 1897. The stiffness is however greatly augmented by the use of liquid fuel as a lubricant for which purpose it was utterly unsuited. Between the sluice and surplus weir the bund although of no great height shows signs of cracking very badly. I am informed that these cracks are filled in with metal and gravel. This is not suitable as it is impossible to force such material down for any distance. The cracks should be filled with dry sand poured in slowly so as to penetrate the cracks as deeply as possible.

Padma surplus weir.—At extreme right flank, the surplus channel in rear has cut back in two places, the easternmost gully having reached the dry stone apron which is beginning to collapse. This is not very deep. The other gully is still about 200 feet short of the apron but is much deeper. A second drop is required which must be built about 240 feet below the existing apron. The level of this apron is + 288. The new weir may have its crest at + 285 and its apron at + 279 which is the level of the surplus channel further down. The apron may be of rough stone in mortar built in edge, the foundations being designed to suit the nature of the soil found. The strip of high ground in rear of the weir may be retained and the walls tied into it, with dry stone revetment wings, as a protection both front and rear.

6. *Janamilli anicut* and head works of Rushikulya canal. The anicut is, as far as I could see, in good order. The beams of gearing of head and scouring sluices are old and a good many need replacing. An estimate for this is under consideration by the Executive Engineer. When the under-sluice shutters are first closed there is a great deal of leakage which is said to be over the top of the shutter. This should be seen to and stopped as the water which reaches Janamilli anicut is very largely that issued from the reservoir and should be carefully conserved.

7. *Rushikulya canal.*—Breach at 1 mile 6 furlongs right bank. This occurred in 1911. The ground is not low here but the soil is liable to crack and as it is on the outer edge of a curve in the canal it is inclined to scour. Protective measures to encourage a silt berm are necessary and probably revetment after a berm has formed.

Aqueducts at 9 miles 1 furlong and 9 miles 6 furlongs.—In both of these the wings and returns in rear are badly cracked. In the latter the returns are pushed forward and are likely to fall. In the case of the aqueduct at 9 miles 6 furlongs the rear wings and returns should be re-built to a proper section at once. They are heavily surcharged and I believe it will be found that the section is insufficient. Most of the wings and face walls about here seem to be weak and will have to be re-built eventually.

No. 2 Distributary.—The sanctioned area is 2,200 acres, but all of this except 246 acres has been relinquished since the resettlement. It seems probable that the first bad year will bring the lands under irrigation again.

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The arrangements for disposing of cross drainage here are not satisfactory and this year the bank breached just below the head sluice. A pipe inlet has been provided, but I am not sure that it is enough for the area drained. The question should be enquired into.

Shergadda cutting—about a mile long. Considerable expenditure has been incurred in revetting and draining the left bank and it is in good order, but the masonry drains should be altered so as to give free outlet to the water where it passes through cuts on the spoil bank. The right bank has not received so much attention and there are several small slips. These will have to be revetted and it looks as though more cuts in the spoil bank were required.

Just above the bridge at 12 miles 3 furlongs the canal passes through Sagaram tank at a much lower level than the tank. The tank is used and the water level was dangerously high. The canal bank should be raised to 3' above M.W.L. with a minimum top width of 6' to the bank.

No. 3 Distributary has never been constructed as the Shergadda Zamindar did not care to take water to his rainfed paddy even at the original rates. At those now charged there seems no likelihood of his doing so.

From 36.0 to 37.5.—The bank even on this date a fortnight or so after heavy rain shows signs of cracking and is rather thin in places, while there is much percolation water standing at the toe, partly due to defective drainage and partly to an old tank through the upper part of the water-spread of which the canal passes. It would probably be possible to improve matters by breaching this in several places as it does not look big enough to do any good. There was a breach in 1911 at about 37.4. At 37.5 is an aqueduct the side walls of which leak a good deal and should be seen to. The approaches are rather steep but not so bad as those at 46.5 and 47.2. Just below this aqueduct there was a breach in the right bank in (I think) 1909. There seems no reason why it should have breached here as the section is good and the soil does not look bad.

9th Distributary.—The head sluice gearing wants attention and the revetment in rear should be extended on the left.

At about 39.0 there is a fairly high bank with a great deal of percolation through it. This requires careful watching. Below this is an important outlet. F.S.L. is at the top of the lower row of shutters which are about 9" wide. There were complaints of injury to crops from this surplus work which has no well defined channel in rear. I could however see no signs of damage by the discharge which must have occurred in the recent cyclonic rain and as surplus channel would be very expensive I do not think that any action is necessary.

Ichchapur channel at 39.4½ on right bank head sluice 4 vents each 6' × 4'. Irrigation under channel 30,000 acres. The gearing to the head sluice is very badly looked after, many bolts are missing and those that are there are not screwed up, with the result that the gearing is being worn out. I saw vegetation growing in the rear wing. The work has a neglected appearance.

Drop at 39.5.—Fourteen feet high water cushion 3' deep with concrete floor which is said to require repair.

At 42 miles 4 furlongs a breach occurred on 1st August of this year. It was at the site of a pipe; the rear slope of the bank at this place was very

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steep and this was possibly the cause. It is not a dangerous place. It seems as though a pipe at this place were quite unnecessary as the lands can be commanded from another pipe on the ridge about 300 yards away.

Aqueduct at 46.5.—The wings are too short and the slopes too steep; water wings are required and the bund should be made up to cover a hydraulic gradient of 1 in 4. Just above this aqueduct was a breach in 1911. This is said to have occurred by leakage through a crack, and there is no doubt that this portion of the bund requires attention. If gravel can be obtained fairly close by, it would be well to gravel the front slopes of this portion of the bank for a thickness of 6".

At 47.2 is an aqueduct of a similar design to that at 46.5 and the same measures are required.

At several places in the canal there are pipe sluices which are far too short. These should be made to the proper length and when their position and size are finally fixed, front and rear walls should be built.

After having inspected most of the weak places in the Rushikulya canal, I have come to the conclusion that there is no reason why it should not be made safe from breaching in ordinary circumstances. I have indicated above what is required at various points and generally speaking it may be said that careful conservancy and inspection will do much to prevent breaches early in the season. Every opportunity should be taken to let into the canal early in the season any floods which may occur even though the water is not required for irrigation in order to moisten the banks. A weak point in the canal is the absence of any regulator or proper surplus work throughout its length so that a breach near the end necessitates cutting off the supply at the head. I am not prepared to say where a regulator and surplus work could be made most conveniently, but they should be built preferably somewhere between 30th and 40th mile.

8. I inspected a portion of 13th Distributary which was said to give trouble. This trouble is, as far as I can see, mainly due to defective maintenance. The channel is designed to carry 120 cusecs, but as gauged only carries 72. The principal cause of this is that silt berms have been allowed to form and unduly constrict the channel. Similarly, there is a complaint of insufficient bed fall in the lower reaches, but I am not certain that this is not mainly due to defective maintenance. When I inspected I found weeds and vegetation growing across the channel.

A pleasing feature was the efficiency of the old-fashioned drops discharging on to rough stone in mortar aprons without any water cushions. They appeared cheap and effective, though they would be improved by the notch being trapezoidal and a lip to splay the water.

GENERAL.

9. Apart from actual works, a great deal is required to make the system efficient. A good working map is required showing all branch channels and minor distributaries. At present I understand that there is nothing but the sketch map of the system which is undoubtedly most sketchy. I do not think that an expensive ayacut map with contours is required.

Ayacut registers and pipe lists are required and rules for regulation at the reservoirs, head works and for channels are required. Proper use

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should be made of the channel lascars who should not only regulate the sluices in order but should have specific tasks allotted to them in clearing weeds in channels, filling gullies and cracks in banks, etc.

I have had the advantage of reading a note by the late Executive Engineer, Mr. R. N. Arogyaswamy Mudaliyar, on what he considers necessary to extend and improve the system. I do not wish to express an opinion on the proposals therein made as I believe that the Superintending Engineer will deal with them in due course. I will only remark that it is altogether premature to consider extending irrigation until the system is put into good order. I would, however, except from this the Girisola channel, the estimate for which has been under preparation for a long time. The programme I would suggest placed in order of urgency is as follows:—

- (1) Fitting two shutters to the Gumsur anicut.
- (2) Altering shutters to Mahanadi head sluice.
- (3) Altering gearing to Gumsur anicut under sluices.
- (4) Scouring vents to aqueduct in Mahanadi canal.
- (5) Improvements to aqueduct at 1 mile 6 furlongs, Mahanadi canal.
- (6) Strengthening weak places in the Rushikulya canal as denoted in paragraph 7 supra.

The construction of the lower drop wall below the Padma weir is also very urgent, but I have not included it in the above programme as it does not concern the arrangements to be made for passing water freely down the canals.

All the above should be taken up this year.

JAYAMANGALAM CHANNEL—21ST NOVEMBER 1912.

This channel is a natural drain utilized for the purpose of irrigation and provided with an anicut and head sluice about the year 1865. Owing to its alignment it presents the greatest possible difficulty to satisfactory irrigation from it and various proposals have been made for its improvement or abandonment, but, as far as I can understand, no definite scheme has yet been evolved. Mr. Arogyaswamy Mudaliyar in his note mentioned in paragraph 9 sketched out a scheme for bringing it under the Rushikulya project. There are obvious financial objections to this and, if possible, the system should be retained as it is a separate Class IV work. From the levels which have already been taken I suggested a method of dealing with the upper portion of this channel. The most pressing need is, however, I understand, the improvement of the irrigation under Koratoli Tampara, a tank depending for its supply on the Jayamangalam channel. These improvements can be worked out independently of what is done to the channel and should be taken up first.

H. E. CLERK,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

[25th March 1920]

IV

G.O. No. 566 I., dated 12th December 1912.

Communicated to the officers concerned.

2. The attention of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, will be drawn to the remarks and suggestions of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Special steps should be taken to carry out as early as possible the works recommended in paragraph 9 of the Inspection notes.

3. The Government consider that the works in the Rushikulya system have not been maintained in as efficient a state as they should have been and look for improvement in that respect.

(True extract)

H. E. CLERK,
Joint Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1858 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 723 supra.]

Paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1134, Revenue, dated 6th December 1887.

3. The most important point requiring consideration, however, is the determination of the commutation prices to be adopted for converting the grain values into money rates. This subject has been fully discussed by the Deputy Commissioner, Messrs. Glenny and Grose, and the Board. The strict application of the principle laid down in paragraph 6 of Government Order, dated 30th July 1885, No. 881, viz., that where the average of the market prices of the staple grains for the twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the settlement, *minus* such allowance as may be found necessary for the difference between the ryot's prices and the market prices, exceeds the lowest market price during the same period, the latter should be adopted as the commutation rate, has been shown, in the case of South Arcot, to entail a needless and unjustifiable sacrifice of the resources of the State. The loss of revenue was calculated by the Deputy Commissioner (vide scheme A) at 2 per cent on wet and no less than 36 per cent on dry lands, aggregating Rs. 1,66,184 for the two taluks of Cuddalore and Villupuram alone, but it would really be very much greater, as a deduction of one-seventh has to be made from the rates adopted for scheme A, it having been since discovered that the quotations in the Board's lists of prices are in terms of garce of 3,200 *local* measures of capacity one-sixth greater than that of the Madras measure. It is thus clear that the rule laid down as regards the determination of commutation rates requires modification. His Excellency the Governor in Council, after a careful consideration of the question, resolves to accept the method suggested by Mr. Grose, viz., that of taking the average of the twenty non-famine years, deducting therefrom 15 instead of 10 per cent on account of the difference between the ryot's and the market prices, and this decision will be reported to the Secretary of State for confirmation.

25th March 1929]

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1860 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 723 supra.]

Question No. 1860 addressed to the hon. the Home Member.

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of receipt by Government.	Month of publication with reviews.
1. Police Administration Report ..	1927 (calendar year).	July 1928	.. October 1928.
2. Report on the working of the Planters' Labour Act.	Do.	February 1928	.. April 1928.
3. Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act and the rules thereunder.	Do.	April 1928	.. May 1928.
4. Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act.	Do.	May 1928	.. June 1928.
5. Administration Report of the Labour Department.	1927-28 ..	July 1928	.. November 1928.
6. Report of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.	Do. ..	July 1928	.. August 1928.
7. Administration Report of the Factories Department.	1927 (calendar year).	June 1928	.. July 1928.
8. Annual Report on the working of the Government Press.	1927-28 ..	September 1928	.. October 1928.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1866 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 727 supra.]

Question No. 1866 addressed to the hon. the Law Member.

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of receipt by Government.	Month of publication with review.
1. Statistics of Criminal Courts ..	1927 (calendar year).	December 1928	.. January 1929.
2. Statistics of Civil Courts ..	Do.	Do.	.. Do.
3. Administration Report of Jail Department.	Do.	April 1928	.. June 1928.
4. Statistics of Village Courts ..	Do.	June 1928	.. August 1928.
5. Report on the working of the Children Act.	Do.	May 1928	.. July 1928.
6. Report on the Administration of the Indian Electricity Act.	1927-28 ..	.. July 1928	.. August 1928.
7. Report on the working of the Hydro-Electric Development Department.	Do. ..	.. January 1929	.. Report is in print; will be published shortly.
8. Administration Report of the Forest Department.	Do. ..	.. December 1928	.. Report is under consideration.
9. Administration Report of the Cinchona Department.	Do. ..	.. Do.	.. Do.

[25th March 1929]

Subject matter of the report.	Year of report.	Month of receipt by Government.	Month of publication with review.
10. Administration Report relating to Stamps.	1927-28	July 1928 ..	July 1928.
11. Administration Report of the Madras Port Department.	Do.	October 1928 ..	November 1928.
12. Administration Report of the Madras Port Fund.	Do.	November 1928..	Do.
13. Administration Report of the Tuticorin Port Fund.	Do.	October 1928 ..	Do.
14. Administration Report of the Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.	Do.	Do. ..	The Administration Report was published in November 1928. The audit report of the Accountant-General and the remarks of the Harbour Engineer in Chief thereon were received by Government on 16th January 1929 and the orders of Government thereon were issued on 13th February 1929..

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1869 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th March 1929, page 730 supra.]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Development Department, Mis. No. 257, dated 12th February 1929.

1. *Throwing open of the old pathway which are now closed.*—The request apparently refers to the Shanankuppam reserved forest. The proper procedure to be followed has already been indicated by the Range Officer, Odugathur. If the petitioners do not want to take advantage of that offer, nothing further can be done.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the Table of the House, page 781 supra.]

G.O. No. 495, Development, dated 20th March 1929.

The notification appended to this order will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. The Secretary to the Legislative Council is requested to lay a copy of the notification on the table of the Legislative Council as required by the proviso to section 19 of the State Aid to Industries Act and to report in due course the exact date on which this was done.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

A. MCG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

„ Secretary to the Legislative Council [through Law (Legislative) Department].

„ Law (Legislative) Department.

„ Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the notification.

25th March 1929]

Appendix

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (a) of section 19 and clause (15) of sub-section (b) of section 19 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), as amended by the Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1928 (Madras Act VIII of 1928), the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the rules framed under the said Act and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* extraordinary, dated the 3rd March 1923, as amended by notifications No. 306, dated 11th October 1923, No. 332, dated 9th October 1925 and No. 300, dated 26th August 1927, published at page 1296, page 2216 and pages 1604-05 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th November 1923, 17th November 1925 and 4th October 1927, respectively :—

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

After rule 23 of the said rules the following heading and rule shall be inserted, namely,—

“ *Section 19 (b) (15).*

24. In the case of any industrial business or enterprise with a capital outlay not exceeding one thousand rupees and cottage industries,

(a) no loan shall be granted and no guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank shall be given unless the value of the security offered is at least equal to the amount applied for ;

(b) every loan, guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank shall be secured by

(i) a mortgage or floating charge upon the whole of the assets of the business or enterprise or cottage industry, or

(ii) a mortgage or floating charge upon the other assets belonging to the applicant, or

(iii) a mortgage or floating charge upon the assets of the surety or sureties of the applicant, or

(iv) the personal security of the applicant or the joint personal security of the applicant and one or more persons, up to the extent of Rs. 500, provided that such security shall ordinarily be taken as collateral security only, or

(v) a combination of the forms of the security mentioned in sub-clauses (i) to (iv) ;

(c) no loan shall be disbursed and no guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank shall be given to an applicant unless he and his surety, if any, execute the necessary bond to the satisfaction of the Director ;

(d) the provisions of rules made under clauses (4), (6), (7), (8), (11) and (13) of sub-section (b) of section 19 of the Act shall apply to all loans and guarantees of cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank ; and

(e) a return shall be made once a year by the recipient of the loan, or the guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank furnishing

(i) a full and complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the business, the assets being valued as prescribed by rule 11, and

(ii) a statement giving the income and expenditure.”

[25th March 1929]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the Table of the House, page 781 supra.]

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer to clause (c) of Question No. 763-F, given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th November 1928, the following statement is laid on the table.

STATEMENT.

Legislative Council Question No. 763-F, answered on 28th November 1928.

No permanent vacancy in the Selection grade in any provincial service was kept unfilled for over two years during the last ten years. As regards temporary vacancies the Local Government are not allowed under Fundamental Rule 30 to fill up such vacancies in any of the Provincial services.

